LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,410 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
s. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th June.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. L Webber	7th July.
s. Ballaarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
s. Indus	3462	6 0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3938	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
s. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
s. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked s. proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	38.7	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3336	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
ICHEMIVE.....	3860	650	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116	6.0	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July 1885
MANILA.....	4,000 500	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona...	3,000	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Mahorcich..	4,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA.....G. Mahorcich.....		4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
*CLAN MACLEAN	2,300.	J. Schofield..	26th June.
,, OGILVIE.....	2,900.	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th June, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, at 11 a.m. or on arrival of English mail, if later calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bureh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21th June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATER.

The most pleasant and agreeable is EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.

MAY be taken at all times instead of Soda Water; with Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, &c. it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a considerable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants.

It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout and Rheumatism and Urinary affections.

Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

Prepared only by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
AT THEIR LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

TARASP,
FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle.....Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen..... 9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURTIS and COL MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES' PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Superciption, Rs. 12 per year.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHENYLE DISINFECTANT SOAPS,

GENUINE ENGLISH MAKE.

PHENYLE TOILET SOAP,

A very pleasant and healthy soap for usual Toilet use, a great preventive of irritation of the skin.

Per Box of 3 tablets As. 12.

PHENYLE HOUSEHOLD SOAP,

Far superior to Carbolic and other Soaps. This Soap is perfectly harmless, as well as being a capital Disinfectant.

One pound Bar As. 8.

PHENYLE VETERINARY SOAP,

Cleanses the Skin and Improves the Coat, frees from objectionable Odour, and contributes to the Health of the Animal.

One pound Bar As. 8.

PHENYLE DOG SOAP,

Cures Mange and Distemper. Kills all Insects.

Per tablet As. 4.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE AND PREPARATIONS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.)

NOTICE.

AJMERE, 12th June 1885.

THE management of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway having been TRANSFERRED to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the two Railways will now be collectively known as :—

THE BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.)

2. The following major alterations in fares and rates will take effect from the 1st July, 1885 (inclusive. These changes, except where specially mentioned to the contrary, apply to both lines.

1. Passenger fares :—
Will be reduced on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as follow :—
1st Class, 15 pies per mile.
2nd Class 8 ,, ,,

2. Return tickets for first and second class passengers :—
Will be issued at 1 fare and 3rd for the double journey.

3. Servants of first and second class passengers :—
Will be charged 3rd class fares of mail or mixed train, according to the train by which they travel.

4. Reserved accommodation for first and second class passengers on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway :—
The terms for reserved accommodation when available will be :—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
At Owner's risk	.. 3 3 7
,, Railway's risk ...	.. 3 15 1

One fare for every sleeping berth in the carriage or compartment occupied.

5. Treasure, including specie, bullion, gold and silver coin, jewellery, trinkets, plate, &c., by passenger trains only :—
Will be charged at the following rates :—
Up to 27 maunds at 2½ pies per maund per mile.
Above 27 and up to 81 maunds at 2 pies per maund per mile.
Above 81 and up to 270 maunds at 1½ pies per maund per mile.
Over 270 maunds at 1 pie per maund per mile.
provided always that the charge for any quantity shal not be less than that for a smaller quantity according to this scale.

Copper coins by passenger trains.)
In quantities of 5 maunds and under—2 pies per maund per mile. } Subject to a minimum charge as for 10 maunds.
In quantities of over 5 maunds—1 pie per maund per mile.

Parcels of silver from Bombay to Agra Fort *viâ* Achnera and *viâ* Agra Fort, will be charged at a maximum rate of 2 pies per maund per mile irrespective of weight.

6. Goods rates—ordinary classes :—
In booking between the broad and metre gauge parts of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway's system the class rates will be :—

Pie per maund per mile.

First class at	...	0·35	With the addition of a terminal charge of 6 pies per maund.
Second ,,	,,	0·25	
Third ,,	,,	0·7	
Fourth ,,	,,	0·85	
Fifth ,,	,,	1·0	

7. Grain and common seeds :—
The through rates to Bombay at present in force will remain unaltered.

8. Iron and steel :—
Reduced rates from Bombay :—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
To Stations Jeypore to Delhi and Agra ...	1 0 0
To *via* Achnera ...	0 15 0
To Stations Jatusana to Charkhi-Dadri ..	1 1 0
To Stations Manheru to Ding ...	1 2 0
To Stations Suchan-Kotli to Ferozepore and Fazilka ...	1 3 0

9. Wool, loose in bags :—
Will be charged at the 4th class rate, but if in bales not exceeding 6 feet in length, charge will be at 3rd class rate.
Wool, loose, booked from Fazilka to Bombay will be charged at the rates quoted below :—

	Per maund.
At Owner's risk	.. 3 3 7
,, Railway's risk ...	.. 3 15 1

10. Cotton and Wool pressed :—
Will be charged from Delhi and Agra to Bombay at the rates quoted below :—

CLASSES.

Rate per maund between Bombay and	A.	B.	C and D.	E and F.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Agra Fort	2 10 10	2 3 10	1 12 9	1 8 0
Delhi	2 12 11	2 5 6	1 14 1	1 9 2

Cotton is classed according to the degree to which it is pressed as follows :—
A. Cotton pressed to not less than 20 lbs. per cft. or not exceeding 15 cft. per bale of 300 lbs.
B. do. 24 lbs. do. 12½ ,,
C. do. 30 lbs. do. 10 ,,
D. do. 34 lbs. do. 9 ,,
E. do. 31 lbs. do. 8 ,, or 10½ cubic feet per bale of 400 lbs.
F. do. 43 lbs. do. 7 cft. per bale of 300 lbs. or 9 1-3 cft. per bale of 400 lbs.

These classes correspond with the East Indian Railway's classes for pressed cotton and wool.

11. Piece-Goods, Yarn, and Cotton twist, pressed and bound or in boxes :—
When booked *from* Bombay *to* the undermentioned stations will be charged at the rates quoted :—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
To Delhi	2 7 2
,, Agra and *via* Agra	2 3 1
,, Stations Jharli to Sirsa	2 6 0
,, ,, Sirsa to Ferozepore and Fazilka ...	2 8 7
,, *via* Achnera	2 2 7
,, ,, Delhi	2 6 7

In all other cases charge will be at 3rd class rates.

12. Complete copies of Coaching and Goods Pamphlets giving full information as to modified rates, rules, &c., will shortly be available for issue to the public, and will be procurable on application at any of the Company's principal stations or to the Traffic Manager at Bombay or at Ajmere.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

PURE BORDEAUX.

"HOW OFTEN have I wished that the patients coming from a Dispensary or Hospital Room could have a bottle of such Wine, instead of the filthy mixtures, contaminated with methylated spirit which the infernal ingenuity of wholesale chemists supply at low rates."—*Vide the Author.*

Net Cash Rs. 10-0— doz. bottles. Rs. 12-0—2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE
CHOLERA
COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS ! ! !

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. } **RS. 2.** { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusion described.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. doz. 2 doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. 2 doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.
43 8 46 8	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	46 0 49 0
32 8 35 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0 37 0
43 8 46 8	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest...	46 0 49 0
32 8 35 8	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	34 0 37 0
	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
29 8 31 8	Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0 33 0
24 4 26 4	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Laubenheimer, light	20 0 22 0
30 0 ...	Steinvein in Bocksbeutels	31 8 ...
Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado, A 1, the best...	good capsule 40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice	black ,, 38 8
28 12	Solera, medium dry	black ,, 30 0
28 4	Amoroso, full-flavoured	black ,, 29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,, 28 8
25 4	Vine Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,, 26 8
24 0	Oloroso, golden	green ,, 25 0
23 0	Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,, 24 0
21 0	Pale, medium dry	yellow ,, 22 0
20 0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,, 21 0
16 12	A good Dinner Wine...	white ,, 17 8
	MARSALA.	
17 4	Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule	18 0
	MADEIRA.	
38 0	Madeira, E. 1., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule	40 0
32 8	Madeira, direct, excellent wine, red	34 0
24 0	Madeira ... ...blue	25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
21 0	Carlowitz, superior selected, blue capsule	22 0
19 4	Carlowitz, red, very choice	20 0
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	34 0
25 0	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	26 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 8	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	19 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24 0
18 8	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	19 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
14 12	Lefavre Cognac, Breon Brand	15 0
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
24 0	Monogram Cognac	25 0
27 0	Blue Capsule, "a capital pez Brandy"	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	39 0
45 8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	48 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality...	23 0
22 4	Dry Gin	23 0
18 0	Geneva, in flasks, the best	18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18 8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE MOHAWK MINSTRELS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE,
LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS.
BANJO SOLOISTS.
PLANTATION DANCES.
BURLESQUE OPERETTAS.
POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Opening Chorus.....Mohawk Minstrels.
Song.....Time may Steal the Roses".....Miss May Anderson.
Comic Song....." Strawberry Picnic"..Mr. N. Young.
Song....." My Loved One".....J. Francis.
Comic Song....." Singing in the Golden Choir".....Mr. T. Kiskey.
Song....." Give me back my Heart".....Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Comic Song....." Bright Light".....Mr. N. Young.
PLANTATION CHORUS AND WALK ROUND.

PART II.
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.

PART III.
To conclude with the Laughable Burlesque Operetta, entitled
THE HAUNTED HOTEL,
Room No. 25.
Characters by the Company.

POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes to hold four...Rs. 10 | Second Seats.....Rs. 1
Reserved Stalls.....,, 3 | Back Seats.....As. 8
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 p. m.
Seats may be booked at the Theatre.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S.S. AVOCA, Capt. ——— will leave this for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox. For freight and passage ap. to
ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent, H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 3-30 p.m.
H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21th June, 1885.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and of the foundations for the Up and Down proposed NEW STATION at Eighi-stone-road. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th proximo.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 21th June, 1885.

CHUBBS CASH BOXES.
Each fitted with Tray Patent Detector Lock and two keys.

No. 1—6 by 4 by 2½	Rs.	13	8
No. 2—7½ by 4½ by 3	,,	15	0
No. 3—9 by 5½ by 3½	,,	17	4
No. 4—10 by 6 by 4	,,	19	8
No. 5—11 by 6½ by 4½	,,	21	0
No. 6—12 by 7 by 5	,,	22	8
No. 7—14 by 8 by 5	,,	24	12

Chubb's illustrated price list free by post.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee-Bazaar-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1	6 27-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8		
Ditto for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1	6½ ,,
Ditto for 4 days' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1	7⅛ ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland	1	7⅛ ,,

Sovereigns, Rs. 12-11-6 each
Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.
WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Lead enhall St.
Bombay, 17th June, 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.
One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.
One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.
Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.
Apply to

TO BE LET.
Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.
A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.
Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.
TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
One case gentleman calf leather laces and Elastic Boots specially made for monsoon.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF BUFFALOES, CARTS, &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and In Re Adamjee Nurbooy Bora, an Insolvent, the Undersigned will sell by public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at Modeekhana (tramway Lines):—11 Buffaloes, 2 cows, 1 ox, and 2 carts No. 1479-480.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
4 cases coloured border prints.
2 ,, red border lawns.
1 ,, printed Cashmere.
5 bales grey shirtings.
62 boxes Spanish claret.
5 cases granulated carbon.
1 case cut glass drops.
48 cases condensed milk.
12 cases soda tumblers.
100 bottles sulphate of quinine.
A small consignment of silver gilt double-cased and open-faced watches.
On account of the underwriters.
Marks B
116 13-19—2 cases safety matches.
A & Sh
15—3 cases damaged matches.
On account of the concerned.
20 cases preserved fruits.
AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.
On MONDAY the 29th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Ranchordass Vithuldas, and on account and risk of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass.
4 shares in the Bombay Cotton Press Company.
21 shares in the Parel Spinning Company.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 24th June, 1885

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.
Under the Patronage of the
MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserve seats.....Rs. 4
Second seats.....,, 2
Back seats.....,, 1
Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE PIONEER of SEWING MACHINES is the SINGER'S MACHINE of the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. It is the star that leads them all. For particulars apply at 5, Church-gate street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

BED-ROOM, HOUSEHOLD, HOTEL, POCKET and TERRA COTTA FILTERS from Rs. 2 to 25 each.—BARTON & CO., Limited, Bombay & Poona.

WANTED, a good INDENT CLERK. Apply to TOUSSAINT and BOUTILLIER, 22, Church-gate-street.

FORKS and SPOONS.—First-rate Electro-plate and German Silver. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

CIGARETTES De KHEDIVE (Caravoponlos), Rs. 3 per 100; Kaiser-I Hind, Rs. 2 per 100. Wills's Tobacco of all kinds.—Holton & Company.

PHOTO. FRAMES.—A choice assortment just to hand. Prices from 3 annas. Also Plush Bags, Companions albums, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PARTNERSHIP.—A European with a small capital would like to enter to join a firm as Junior Partner or co-operate in starting a business.—"REX," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE SALE of valuable household furniture, plated-ware, solid silver ware, glass and crockery-ware, brougham, horse, &c., at the "Ridge," 132, Winter-road, Malabar Hill, at 1 p.m. to-day.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

FOR SALE, a grey Arab charger, well bred, and good looking, 14·3, 8 years old, believed sound, free from vice, and quite. Good back, and will make a good lady's horse. Price, Rs. 600. Address C.E.G., CRAWFORD, C.S., Kaira.

KEROSINE OIL 150 test snow flake, Rs. 5-8; 125 test, Rs. 4. For sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co.

POONA.—Kidd and Shadbolt's Whisky, as used at the Bombay Club and Yacht Club, can be obtained at the Napier Hotel.

REDUCED RATES FOR A SHORT TIME.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Rs. 1.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

WANTED a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, one or two Horse-Power, in good working order. Apply to "ENGINE," *Bombay Gazette*.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 8 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

[illegible]'s pleasant well-situated HOUSE, with Lawn-tennis Court. Apply to "W. M. F.," Post Office, Poona.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, in cut, 12 annas per lb., (in small quantities). In 10 lb. quantities and upwards 11 as. per lb. PEARSE, Apollo-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 25. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

WANTED for the R. A Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Only those with experience and capital need apply. Parties [illegible] at the Mess Office, Kirkee, any day between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed-room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £930,000 per annum.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle, Roaches Ice, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Fels Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel ADAM HOGG, 1st Belooch L. I., who died at Jacobabad, on the 14th June, 1885, are requested to prefer the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.
J. H. MACKENZIE, Captain,
1st Belooch Regiment N. I.,
Jacobabad, 18th June, 1885.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.
MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.
7, Hummum-street.

SELECTED KENT
HOPS
With full directions for use in making
YEAST FOR BREAD.
In 1 lb. tins, Rs. 3.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.
VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc., etc., etc.
Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort,
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 23 to 25. Paramatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in, to 56, at Rs. 15, 18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Rs. 1 a pair. White Waterproof Cloth (breadth 60-in), Rs. 4 a yard. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Waterproof sheet, with warm lining from Rs. 8 to 10. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 25. Tweed Over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 6 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes No. 1-8 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 14 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Poon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Linen Table cloth (60-in breadth) Re. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY
ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—[illegible] and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. AND E. ATKINSON.
2, Old Bond-street London.

ICE MACHINES.
WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
13, Forbes-street.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN & COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.
PRESIDENT.
THE HONOURABLE F. FORBES ADAM.
MEMBERS.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire., C.S.
Dr. D. MACDONALD.
HAJI KARIM MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Esquire.
Major A. B. FORTMAN.
NANABHAI BYRAMJI JIJIBHAI, Esquire.
VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esquire.
SECRETARY.
J. GRIFFITHS, Esquire.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Arts and Industries of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened in London in May, 1886, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of fabrics of all descriptions, jewellery, pottery, wood-carving, metal work, architectural designs and models, painting, inlaid work, embroideries, &c., &c., &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to London.
The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to London of all exhibits, and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the exhibition.
All articles intended to be returned will be brought back to Bombay at the expense of the Committee.
Articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.
Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary. All articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled LONDON EXHIBITION.
The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description, and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary in a printed form which can be obtained on application. All packages must be delivered at the School of Art not later than the 1st of December, 1885, after which date no articles will be received.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and in large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 9'-6" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir W.m. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS LEA PATENT BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen application.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Bankhart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the pair or single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge in order the management of a thoroughly [illegible] and Farrier, and every class of superior [illegible]

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.
Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FFFF	do.	do.
Do.	PD	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FFFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCY, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally felt beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. This English liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the best medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior in that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not tinge the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Authorised Capital		£3,000,000
Subscribed ,,		2,500,000
Paid-up ,,		625,000
Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1884		1,597,295
Life and Annuity Funds		3,194,661
Revenue Fire Branch		1,201,068
,, Life and Annuity Branches		547,394

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,00,0,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who offer other ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,620
,, 1883	4244.2

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY risks in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,106,541 17 2	1877	£3,768,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 11 5	1882	£4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Adjourned meeting of members of the Bombay Hunt, Graham's Buildings, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Manilma Tower (s), from Newport; Titania (s), Hongkong; Hugo Ra (s), Aden; and Clyde (s), Sydney.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), for Jeddah and Hodeida; and Tantalion (s), Mozambique.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clyde and Cuba entered, and the s.s. Congo and Khiva left, the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 20th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 1,32,934.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—We are asked to notify that there will be a meeting of the Bombay Hunt at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms at 5-30 this evening.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The following is a report of the height of the water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending June 19:—Vehar—48·50 feet; rainfall up to date, 3·71 inches. Tulsi.—26·09 feet; rainfall 3·24 inches.

LOST PROPERTY.—Sawaichund Javarchund, a pearl merchant, has reported that he dropped a purse containing four large and thirty-four small pearls, valued at Rs. 1,100, somewhere about the Marwarree Bazaar, on Tuesday.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.—Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday, and applied for a summons against one Krishnajee Arjoon Naik for giving false evidence in a suit brought by him against a creditor in the High Court. His worship granted a summons.

ALLEGED THEFT AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—Mr. A. Arnell, a resident of Bhowanee, has reported to the police that on Tuesday evening he went on board the mail-steamer to see his brother off. On coming ashore at the Apollo Bunder, he fell asleep on a seat there at about 8 o'clock, and when he awoke, he found his watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 300, had been stolen.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Charles McClure, *alias* "Puggy," was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 50 in currency notes belonging to J. O. Ilett. The money was entrusted to the accused by the complainant to be paid to a Parsee shopkeeper at Cammatepoora, but had been misappropriated. The accused pleaded guilty, and, on admitting previous conviction, was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER OF AN INFANT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a new-born female child, which was found lying on the stones at the Kennedy Sea-face that morning near Chowpatty. The fish appeared to have eaten some portion of the body. Dr. J. H. Potter, the coroner's surgeon, who had made a *post-mortem* examination, said that the child was fully developed, and might, from the fairness of its skin, be of European parentage. He was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia. The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide against "some person or persons unknown."

THEFT.—Soomria Sheerkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver ring and a purse containing Rs. 21-12, the property of Khan Soobhankhan, a bricklayer. The accused, it appears, on Tuesday morning was engaged by complainant as a servant. He left him in charge of his house, and went to his work. On his return in the evening he discovered that his box had been rifled, and that the accused had absconded. He was about to make inquiries into the matter, when the man was brought to him in the custody of the police, with the property in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

RAO NANA MOROBA.—The friends of Rao Nana Moroba, who has lately been created a Sirdar of the Deccan, resolved to mark their appreciation of the distinction conferred on him by presenting him with a memorial of their regard at an entertainment in his honour. The entertainment came off on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the bungalow of Rao Bahadur Gopinathjee Sudaseewjee, Dewan of Palitana. The bungalow, garden, and approaches were lit up with gas lights and oil *buttees*. The gathering was a representative one. His Highness of Sangli car made an eulogistic speech, which was followed by several others in the same strain. Shreemunt Sangli ekar next handed a silver cup and salver of excellent workmanship to Mr. Moroba, who rose and amidst loud cheers replied, thanking his warmest thanks to his friends for the honour done to him, and to the ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. A move was then made to the refreshment buffets; and the proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of garlands, rose-water, and pan-suparee.

A ROW AMONG MUSSULMANS.—Allisab, Sheik Mahomed Mea Shukbudeen, and two other Mahomedans were yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan by Inspector Schulman with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Mr. S. M. Rele appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dharyawar for the defence. It appears that for some time past there has been great dissatisfaction among the Kokani Mussulmans living in and about Sateri Serung Moola. The split was caused by the appointment of certain Mussulmans as crier and monla of a mosque in the locality; and after mutual recriminations one of the disputants obtained a summons against one of the present accused. This was the signal for a party fight, which raged furiously in spite of the interference of the police, one of the Mussulmans being so seriously injured as to necessitate his removal to hospital. The magistrate, in dealing with the case, said it was not one of mere disorderly behaviour. These Mahomedan fights were becoming very common, and must be put down. He fined the first accused Rs. 20, and the others Rs. 15 each, and bound them over to keep the peace for six months.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE S. S. SERAGLIO.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the s. s. Seraglio was resumed at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. E. McGill, master of the s. s. Knight of St. Patrick, and Mr. W. Stephens, master of the s. s. Altmore. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Government; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, represented the captain of the s. s. Seraglio.

James Leighton, the carpenter of the s. s. Seraglio, who joined the vessel in October, 1882, described the position of the different bulkheads of the ship. He said that they were examined by him regularly, to see that they were in working order. They and all sluices were in good working order at the time of the cyclones which the vessel had experienced. In ordinary weather he could always find a chance of unscrewing the sounding pipes, to enable him to know what water was in the after part of the vessel. When the ship was fully loaded, she generally took heavy water aft in a moderate sea. The last sure soundings that he had taken were on the evening of the 8th instant, when he found no water either in the fore or after part of the vessel. When he took the soundings aft on the morning of the 13th instant, he found 5 feet of water on the top of the ballast tank on the starboard side. It was impossible to take a sounding on the port side, the water at that time being about half way up the ship's deck on that side. The vessel had a very heavy list to port. He also sounded at that time the ballast tank, and found that it was full. At ten o'clock the same morning he again sounded the ship aft, and found about 6 feet 7 inches of water on the top of the ballast tank. The first water he found in the fore hold was at 8 a.m. on the 12th on the starboard side. The witness then gave the result of the soundings that he had taken of the holds and tanks. He could only account for the water getting into the vessel by the fact that her midship section was pretty well empty, and by her straining herself in the storm. It was his belief that as the ship was tossed about a good deal, she made water pretty well all over.

John Cooper, second engineer of the s. s. Seraglio said he could not ascertain where the water came from into the ship, unless she had strained herself in some way. Everything possible had been done to keep the water under. Witness described the means that had been employed for this purpose.

Alexander McDuff, the chief engineer, being recalled, said, in reply to the court, that having heard the carpenter give his evidence before the court on the subject of ballast tanks, the only way he could account for the ballast tanks being full, if the water did not come in through a leak in the ship's bottom or side, was that there was a lead pipe connected with the donkey in the engine-room, and by the continual washing of the water backwards and forwards, and the platform being carried about by the force of the water, the pipe might have been cut. The tank would in consequence fill to the level of the engine-room, and witness thought the tank must have filled altogether by the day they left the ship.

The inquiry having closed, Mr. Cooper intimated that he would try to deliver the judgment of the court on Saturday next.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. R. M. SAYANI, Sheriff of Bombay, was nominated as chairman at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council in the absence of Sir Frank Souter, who is absent on leave. There were present:—Lieut-Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Professor Peterson, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, R. N. Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, and M. N. Banajee.

IMPROVMENTS.

Sanction was given for the taking up of the following pieces of ground, required for the improvement lines of streets:—59 square yards at Goli's-lane, Fort, at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard; 72 square yards at the corners of Love-lane and the Parel-road, Byculla, from Mr. Premchund Roychund, at the rate of Rs. 4 per square yard, plus Rs. 765 as compensation for the compound wall standing on the ground so taken up, the Municipal Commissioner mentioning that the corner is an awkward one and will be more than ever inconvenient when the new Byculla Bridge is ready; two plots of 59·37 square yards and 21·06 square yards for the improvement of the roadway at Middle Colaba, from the Port Trust, at Rs. 5 per square yard.

THE RECENT FIRE AT BHOIWADA.

Mr. Nowrozjee drew attention to the fact that no report had yet been presented with reference to the recent fire at Bhoiwada, in Bholeshwar, although strong comments were made by the newspapers on that occasion, prejudicing the action of the Municipal Executive. The pairry fire at Worli Pakadi on the 14th inst., in which a few huts were burnt down, was now reported to the Council, although it occurred subsequently. Surely preference should have been given to an important fire involving a heavy loss.

It transpired that the report referred to had been delayed, as it had been referred to the Water Department; and the Municipal Commissioner promised that the papers should be produced at the earliest opportunity.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

On resuming consideration of the draft bye-laws for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, a list of sub-committees was presented, suggesting that the following should be formed:—Finance, Contracts, Revenue and Assessment, Gardens, Health, Road Improvement, and Audit. After considerable discussion sub-committees were appointed to deal with revenue and finance work (including contracts and road improvement) and gardens.

The Council then adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th instant.

RECREATION ROOM FOR SEAMEN.

Read letter from Major Sparks, dated 10th June, asking, on behalf of the Seamen's Recreation Room Committee, permission to occupy land on Elphinstone Estate on the opposite side of the Frere-road, with the view to the Committee to erect the Recreation Room, for the storage of building materials, at the rate of 8 annas per catty per mensem.

Resolution.—Four catties of land may be occupied as proposed, at 8 annas a catty per mensem, on condition that the Trustees may resume the ground at any time on a month's notice.

NEW BYELAW.

Submitted the following draft byelaw, drawn up by the Chairman, No. 220:—"The masters of vessels shall be responsible that proper lights are provided in those parts of the ship where work is going on, or where, owing to want of sufficient light, injury might result to life, limb, or property from work being in progress. Stevedores and muccadums shall be severally personally responsible that work is not carried on by men employed by them unless proper and sufficient lights are provided."

Resolution.—The bye-law is approved subject to any alterations which the Trustees' solicitor may think necessary.

DOCK DUES ON CARGO BOATS.

Submitted memo. by the Chairman, dated 16th April, on the subject of the dock dues charged on cargo boats using Prince's Dock.

Resolution.—The present system of levying dock dues on cargo boats should be continued. The question of wharfage fees on cargo brought into the dock by cargo boats, raised by Mr. Forrest, should be separately brought up for disposal.

NEW HOUSE-BUILDING SCHEME.

Read letter from Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, dated 12th June, submitting a further application, in continuation of his former one, for equal quantity of unoccupied land on Wellington Reclamation. He offers for a 50 years' leasse of the land to pay for the portion 100 back from the Apollo-bunder road Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 20 years, and for the remainder of the land 8 annas per square yard per annum for first 20 years and 12 annas per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, subject to assessment at every renewal. The buildings to be erected on the land to be used for purposes of residential chambers or dwelling houses, or for such other purposes as may from time to time be approved in writing by the Trustees. The plans and arrangements of the buildings to be submitted to, and approved by, the Trustees, and to be in the style of the Yacht Club buildings, but probably stronger. He also offers a premium of Rs. 500 for the lease. Submitted memo. by Engineer, dated 16th June, forwarding plan of land available at Wellington reclamation. The area within 100 feet of the road measures 2,277 square yards, and the remainder back to the ditch measures 5,889 square yards. It was proposed by the chairman that a lease be granted at the rates and on the conditions mentioned. The plans to be submitted within 3 months, and the buildings completed within 18 months. It was proposed by the chairman by Mr. George Grant, That offers for a lease of the land for 50 years be invited by public advertisements, the rents for the first 20 and last 30 years respectively being named by the tenderers, the lease to be subject to the conditions usually imposed by the Trustees, and in addition to contain the special clauses regarding buildings contained in Mr. Forbes' offer. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the chairman's motion was thereafter carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 9th June, reporting that on the 8th instant several cargo boats were damaged at Mody Bay wharf and handcart by being dashed against the walls, and that the tindal of one boat was badly injured, and afterwards died in hospital.

Reports by Port Officer, dated 11th and 13th June, that a prow with 28 cases of machinery ex Clan Graham was sunk in Prince's Dock on 11th instant by a crush of boats between the s.s. Viceroy, leaving the dock, and the Clan Graham, lying in a berth. He further reports that the boat and its contents have been raised.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th June, 1885.	For week ending 16th June, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	31	17
" " out of "	18	22
" transported	24	13
" attended to	0	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 15th June, 1885.	For week ending 15th June, 1884.
Vessels entered	15	9
" left	12	12
" remaining in dock	18	9

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his lordship:—

RE HAJEE ABDOOL WYED OOSMAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved absolute a rule *nisi* of the 11th February, 1885, against Dyabhoy Purshotum, who was a mehta in the service of the insolvents, so far as it related to a sum of Rs. 800. He had collected a sum of money due to the insolvents, and he was called upon by the Official Assignee to show cause why he should not make over the amount to that officer. He was examined at the instance of the Official Assignee, and his lordship then directed that the rule be discharged unless the Official Assignee should within two months file a suit for the recovery of Rs. 1,300 or such other sum as he might think proper. The Official Assignee had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court, and judgment was delivered in his favour on the 10th inst. Dyabhoy's defence was that he had paid the Rs. 1,300 to a creditor, his own brother, but the latter, denied receiving more than Rs. 500. The learned counsel therefore asked that the rule be made absolute so far as regarded the sum of Rs. 800. The application was granted. Costs of certain of the proceedings to be borne by Dyabhoy Purshotum.

RE DHARSEY VEERJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. Mr. Lang opposed the application so far as regarded the interim order, alleging charges which disentitled the insolvent to the indulgence of the court. Interim order was refused; but leave to amend the schedule was granted; and the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE RUTTONSEY KESSOWJEE.

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order. Mr. Manker opposed the application, which was ultimately refused.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked leave to amend the schedule by inserting a debt which was contracted before the schedule was filed. A decree in respect of the debt was recently given against the insolvent. The application was granted.

RE FRANK ANTHONY.

Mr. Mankar moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

The petition of this insolvent was dismissed for want of prosecution.

CRICKET.

A GAME of cricket was played on Saturday last on the Gymkana ground between the P. and O. s. s. Bokhara and the s. s. Nizam and Thibet, which resulted in a decisive victory for the former team; amongst whom Dr. E. R. P. Faddy played a most excellent innings of 36 not out, his style being extremely good. The bowling and batting of Mr. Sharp were also excellent. For the losers Dr. Caiger played a most patient innings, and bowled untiringly. Mr. Denny proved a most active and energetic captain and wicket-keeper:—

S. S. NIZAM AND THIBET.

Mr Abel, b Sharpe	5
Dr Caiger, run out	8
Mr M. Leonard, b Sharpe	1
Mr Denny, b Sharpe	5
Mr Bennet, b Pyne	0
Mr T Evans, st Pyne	0
Mr Spicer, b Pyne	0
Mr Britton, not out	4
Mr Briggs, st Denny	0
Mr Franks, ct Kit, Pyne	0
Mr Beet, b Sharpe	9
Byes, 1, Wides, 1	2
	36

S. S. BOKHARA.

Mr J Stevenson, ct Beet, b Abel	14
Mr Sharpe, b Caiger	23
Mr Noad, b Caiger	17
Dr Faddy, not out	37
Mr Pyne, b Abel	3
Mr Rambort, run out	3
Coles, b Leonard	5
Mr Woodhams, ct and b Leonard	1
Mr Harris, ct Denny, Leonard	0
Mr Kett, run out	0
Mr Smith, run out	3
Byes, 3, Wides, 1	4
Total	110

THE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS' RELIEF FUND.

MR. C. LAUDER, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, has received the following further contributions on behalf of the s. s. Seraglio and to the funds for the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the s. s. Speke Hall:—

A parcel of clothes from Mr. James Donald,
Do. do. do. Mr. B. F. Farnham.
Do. do. do. Mr. N. J. Dady.

For s. s. Seraglio Fund:
Also Rs. 25 from Mr. W. H. Propert, C.S.
" 15 " " E. Wyld, C.S.
" 5 " " R. A. Lamb, C.S.
" 10 " " E. Hosking, C.S.
" 2 " " J. Davidson, C.S.
" 5 " " G. L. Gibson.
" 5 " " A. Millett.
" 5 " " H. A. Hughes, C.S.
" 5 " " J. H. Hamilton, C.S.
" 5 " " G. D. Pause, C.S.
" 10 " " H. Solomon,

being Rs. 5 for the s. s. Seraglio, and Rs. 5 for the s. s. Speke Hall fund.

THE following further amounts have been collected by Messrs. Green and Read:—

	Rs.
W. H. Propert, C.S.	25
R. A. Lamb, C. S.	5
E. Hosking, C. S.	15
J. Davidson, C. S.	10
J. Alcock C. S.	5
G. L. Gibson	10
A. Millett	2
H. A. Hughes, C. S.	5
Dr. Boyle	5
T. H. Hamilton, C. S.	5
E. Cox	5
G. D. Pause C. S.	5
G. W. Roughton	10
J. T. B.	20
G. Knox Hill	5

NATIVE PRESS.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

THE *Dnyan Prakash* (Poona) learns from a very reliable source that Lord Randolph Churchill has since his return home been loudly praising the success of Lord Ripon's policy. Moreover, it appears from what we have learnt from some of those with whom the noble lord was brought into contact that he seemed not only desirous to ascertain the real feelings and opinions of the people of the country, but was also singularly free from preconceived prejudices or foregone conclusions; and he appears to have fraternised on a most unassuming and friendly footing with all classes of the natives of India with whom he came in contact.

THE *India Prakash* says:—Lord Randolph Churchill's recent speeches on India indicate that he was observant of the signs of the times during his tour in this country. His lordship may be new to the office of Secretary of State for India, but he has talents and capacity for work, which, taken with the information he has obtained will likely to stand him in good stead in his present position. The only disqualification in his case is perhaps that he is impetuous; but it seems that it is only when he is surrounded by party conflicts that he loses his temper or seems to lose it. But for all that, his last visit to India proved that he was a shrewd man, who knew how to act in delicate situations. He saw and heard more than he has spoken, and he avoided mixing with parties seeking to gain him over. Such a man cannot be hot-headed always and we do not see much force in the objection that he should not have been put at the head of affairs in India. We are glad to find that the men of mark in the Conservative party he alone could claim some knowledge of India and on that account a right to guide its destinies. Then again, though there has been a change of Ministry, there is to be no change in our Viceroyalty; and that will ensure a continuity of the policy adopted in the time of the last Liberal Ministry in the administration of India. The Conservatives may be slower than the Liberals were, but it is almost certain that they will not try again the experiment of treating the people of India as so many children, who must be kept in subjection. They know that the experiment failed when it was last tried, and that even if they wished to try it now, native opinion has reached a stage, where it will be sheer madness to trifle with it. The fact, moreover, that Lord Lytton has been left out and Lord Ripon over in the Ministry is significant, at all events in relation to India. This last circumstance is certainly not the least of the circumstances on which the new Ministry may deserve to be congratulated.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S STATUE.

To fill up all the available niches in the Town Hall with costly statues is, we believe, not the proper way to keep alive the memory of those in whose honour the statues were made. Perhaps in olden times there was no better place available for these memorials, or it may be that in those days the Town Hall was a more frequented place than it appears to be now. As these statues are placed at present, they are by no means ornaments to the city, and the chances are that sooner or later Government will claim them as Government property, since they have been for a long time in a building which latterly Government have thought fit to call their own.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

SOMEHOW or other the public of Bombay show no interest in the fate of the statue which has just been received. The whole thing has been treated just as if a costly stone ornament had been received from England, and warehoused without any trouble. There is a strange contrast between the enthusiasm which prevailed when the statue was voted, and the present apathy. The reason is obvious. The influence of Sir Richard Temple's position and his insinuating manners when fresh in people's minds. They now see their mistake. Sir Richard Temple's utterances in England with regard to this country and her people show him in his true light. We on the other hand are now able than before to judge of the true nature of our political friends and their professions.—*Samachar.*

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and Costs.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. Limji N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R., and Craigie, L. O. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

161-84—Ardesir and H.—Sajanbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson, B. and D., and Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.

83-85—Little, S. F. and N.—C. A. Turner vs. Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—Tyabji and D.

108-85—Chalk and W.—Dajeebhoy Bhagoobhoy vs. R. V. Reid.—Hore, C and D.

113-85—Hore C. and B.—Hajee Meeya bin Balloo Meeya Pathan and others—vs. Malla Dalla and others. In person and A. F. Turner.

123-85—Nanu and H.—Zara Begum vs. Syed Raza bin Syed Abdulla.

124-85—Macfarlane and E.—Moosa Abdul Latiff and others vs. Narsingdas Mooltanchuud and others—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

144-83—Payne G. and S.—Peerbhoy Khakibhoy vs. Parmanandas Leewandas—Cleveland L. and N.

81-84—Tyabjee and D.—Toolsidas Raghooverdas vs. Ramboonathdas Vajiram—Crawford and B.

50-84—Jefferson B. and D.—Hansji Nithia vs. Rahimtoola Bhaijibhai—Macfarlane and E.

172-84—Thakurdas and D.—Lillauher Jairam vs. Chatoorbhoj Purshotum.

78-83—Bomonjee and H.—Manchabai vs. Janabai and others—Tyabjee and D.

45-84—Crawford and B.—Raghowjee Anundjee and another vs. Valabdas Hurjeewandas—Muljee B. B.

93-84—Tyabjee and D—Soolemanjee Essajee vs. Bodul Dossajee—Payne G and S

251-84—Payne G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs A M Pope and others—Hore C and B

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

DR. COOK, Brigade Surgeon in medical charge of the institution, forwarded the following as the annual report of the hospital:—

1. Conservancy and Water Supply.—So far as concerns this establishment there are no complaints regarding conservancy; but the water supply of the hospital continuing liable to interruption through non-filling of the tanks on the high roof of the main building, a request for remedy was, in July, made to the Municipal authorities, who, it is understood, are now arranging for a separate connection with the water mains. The old force pumps placed on the upper storeys of the hospital have not proved to be efficient.

2. Hospital buildings are kept departmentally in good repair. The tiled flooring, however, is apt to rise from warping beneath, thus needing replacement; the destructive "white-ant" is spreading through the walls; iron troughs of the latrines and the large taps become corroded and leak. I have had additional gas-light erected in the compound, much needed at night; and gas is to be laid on to he House Surgeon's quarters. A proper washing-place has been built. The altered blocks for out-door patients have come into use, and they provide both ample and convenient accommodation. As requirements, I note the thorough lateral ventilation of the central wards, and an exhaustive draught through the central tower; a larger dispensing-room; efficient lighting of the operating-room; a suitable enclosure of the hospital compound, so that access and egress may come under adequate control, much needed; and especially is wanted a separate ward on the ground floor for emergencies, accidents, poisonings; and one upon each upper floor for isolation of patients attacked with erysipelas, gangrene, tetanus or active delirium, the verandah alone available not being a fit location for such cases. Furniture and fittings generally are in fair condition; but the present door and window fastenings are peculiarly inconvenient.

3. General Health of Town and District, so far as known, has been fairly good; information is published elsewhere. Epidemic diseases are no longer admitted here.

4. Attendance of Patients—A. *In-door.*—Total treated 2,374 as compared with 2,709 last year; and total admissions 2,268, or 333 fewer than in 1883. This deficiency was, however, limited to the first half of the year thus, total admissions, January to June inclusive, 989 as contrasted with 1,303, or 314 fewer; whilst from July to December 1,279 as contrasted with 1,298, or about equal. It should also be noted that in 1884 there were no admissions from cholera or small-pox, but in 1883 there were 118 admissions. The above-noted deficiency, therefore, was partly slight and temporary; and under present arrangements it no longer obtains. Moreover, during 1884 generally there was a decided increase in the daily average number of in-patients, viz., 114, as contrasted with 107·8 during the previous year; and the total number dieted in the year was 41,636 as compared with 39,850 or an increase of 1,786 during 1884, which again bears no diminution in the utility of the hospital, but rather the contrary. In every large hospital the yearly numbers are liable to variation; and not a few occasions have latterly happened here when every bed was filled, and an undesirable overcrowding threatened. According to my experience of oth institutions, the Goculdas treats annually about 200 patients per bed, or rather more than does the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, where probably a large proportion of chronic cases is admitted. (B.) Out-door.—Total admitted 17,858, or 1,108 more than in the previous year and exceeding all prior records. The average daily attendance was 153·9 as contrasted with 122·9 in the previous year. And I note that the number of women and children attending has not lessened, although there has been open, not far off, a dispensary specially for them. Altogether the attendance of patients during the year was 20,338 as contrasted with 19,557 during 1183 showing an increase of 781 for the year 1884. The same total lately treated is indeed in excess of the corresponding number of any other year since opening of this hospital.

5. The Most Common Diseases amongst In-Patients were, in order:—Malarious fever 249, syphilitic affections 177, respiratory affections 152, and phthis 91, dysentary 106, and diarrhœa 59, rheumatic affections 100, liver diseases 45, splenic 17, heart diseases 11, gonorrhœa and abscess 55 each, ulcers 84, other local diseases 321, poisons and poisoned wounds 130, and injuries 374 treated. There were no cholera or small-pox admissions, but 8 of relapsing or famine fever, with 1 death. As compared with 1883, these numbers show an increase of fevers and of ulcers, some severe cases coming from the new railway works in the Goa territory; a diminution of rheumatic, respiratory, and phthisical affections, also of diarrhœa; fewer cases of gonorrhœa or of syphilitic or any other syphilitic disease; injuries were fewer, perhaps on account of slackened mill and dock activity. Of medico-legal suojects there were 37, chiefly concerning injuries received; 2 fatal were of opium-poisoning. Out-patients: the most common diseases were malarious fever, skin diseases, local affections, and injuries. As compared with 1883, there were more cases of anæmia, dysentery, diarrhœa, affections, skin diseases, glandular and local diseases and injuries; and fewer rheumatic, syphilitic, respiratory, and symphilitic affections. The major surgical operations were 104 as compared with 97, and minor operations 970 as compared with 538 amongst in-patients; among out-patients there were 1,074 minor surgical operations as contrasted with 1,109 in 1883. The fatality was limited to in-patients, and is reported below in para. 7.

6. Observation on Major Surgical Operations.—The total was 104, or 7 more than the previous year, with deaths 15 contrasted with 14; some details are as follows:—Amputations 29 with 2 deaths (29 with 6 deaths in 1883), the chief being 1 at the thigh, primary (1 death), 3 of the leg (2 primary), a Pirrigoff's operation with excellent stump, 1 of the arm and 3 of the fore-arm, 2 excisions of the mammæ, 1 of the tongue for cancerous disease, Atraumatic aneurism of the radial artery was treated by incision and double ligature; and a popliteal aneurism was treated at first by flexion with pressure which failing, amputation of the thigh became necessary. There were 2 deaths also in lads, with 1 death and 1 remaining. The chest was aspirated three times with relief, opened by the knife 2 times, death eventuating. Three hœmatocoles were laid open with benefit, 2 lithotomies (1 in 1883-4), nephrotomy or extraction of a renal calculus already exposed by sinus; herniotomy 2; hepatic abscess aspirated 17, with 2 deaths; abscess opened by knife and drained 8, with 6 deaths and 2 cured (in the latter disease); tumours removed 8; treated 8; operation on the nose 4, with good results. Of the total major operations, 58 cured, 29 relieved, 3 remained, and 15 died (14·1 per cent.). A number of the most interesting cases (and pathological specimens) were read before the Medical and Physical Society, and will be published.

7. Mortality and its Causes.—There were 262 deaths amongst the 2,374 in-patients treated equal 11·0 per cent as contrasted with 11·8 per cent. during the previous year. As usual, a considerable number of cases (46) were admitted in almost moribund state, dying within 24 hours after being seen; and 60 more deaths took place within the first four days. The causes of death, in order of frequency, were: phthisis pulmonalis 46 (equal to 30 per cent. of treated), remittent fever 32 (equal to 33·3 per cent. of treated), dysentery 26 (or 24·5 per cent.), debility 25, diarrhœa 22, pneumonia 10 (equal to 21·3 per cent. of treated), tetanus 9 out of 17 treated, 53 per cent.), hepatitis and hepatic abscess 3 and 8 respectively out of 17 and 20 treated; heart diseases 5; 4 deaths each after fractures of skull, thigh, leg, and 27 after other severe injuries; 1 death from erysipelas (2 treated) and 1 from pyæmia, these latter figures indicating a comparative absence of hospitalism here. There was 1 death from relapsing fever (8 treated) and 1 from jaundice, following fever of undetermined nature; 2 deaths from opium poisoning, and 2 attributed to privation. Several of the above instances have been discussed before the Medical and Physical Society in anticipation of the Surgeon-General's approval, there being necessarily a large amount of valuable professional knowledge rendered available in hospitals like the Goculdas.

8. Vaccination is not practised here.

9. Conduct of the Establishment.—I rejoined on 7th May, taking over charge from Surgeon-Major Hojel: on the 22nd July the two Honorary Assistant Surgeons tendered their resignation; and Assistant Surgeons Pocha and Mackenzie joined on 24th July and 11th August respectively. Mr. Pocha being transferred on 26th November following; so that at present there is but one upper-grade officer left to assist the Surgeon in charge; and sometimes the want is felt of an additional hand for dispensary work. Respecting the conduct of the late honorary medical officers, report has already been made. Mr. Pocha was very regular in his attendance, and Mr. Mackenzie has shown himself to be very efficient in his work. Mr. Senior Apothecary Ramchander was attached to the hospital from 26th July to 3rd November pending arrangement for his retiring. Mr. C. Easdon, House Surgeon, continues to give entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties, being both able and assiduously attentive; he has been known to me for several years, and the present favorable testimony but corroborates the earlier record of myself and predecessors without exception. Mr. Apothecary D'Silva also continues to bear an excellent character for efficiency and regularity. Changes in the subordinate establishment have been as follows:—3rd Class Hospital Assistant Vitial Balwant left 9th February, Shriput Hari (conduct very good) left 29th October, Balcrustna Hari on duty between February and October (conduct good); Passed Native Medical Pupils Naval Kissore resigned in February, Gangadhur Bapoo left in January, Solomon Ezekiel on duty March to October, (conduct good), Babaji Tamanbhat July to December (conduct good); 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Gopali Hari joined 28th October, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Mahadeo, 15th October. Passed Native Medical Pupil Isaac Jeiledey joined in December. Conduct of the above generally good. The Steward, Mr. Balcrushna, continues his duties efficiently, and keeps his office in a satisfactory condition. The Clerk, Mr. Rodrigues, is both regular and industrious in the performance of his duties. Of the remaining members of the establishment, conduct good.

10. General observations.—The hospital is working to my satisfaction; its range is, however, open to extension, provided two isolation and emergency wards be erected, and a complete permanent staff be allotted. A second (junior) Surgeon is desirable, and with only one Assistant Surgeon the current work is liable to overpressure. Respecting hospital expenditure, it is incumbent upon me to remark that the late enormous increase in cost of provisions, clothing and other contingencies supplied by the contractors selected by Government—an increase amounting to 38 per cent. over the previous year—will come very near to annihilating the annual surplus amount over the Municipal grant, which hitherto has been a yearly feature in the hospital accounts. This seems regrettable, because no real benefit has occurred to the hospital itself by the increased expenditure of Rs. 5,000, or so, due to the enhanced contract rates. In spite of careful efforts on part of the Surgeons the mean cost per diet of patients will be about 28 per cent. in excess of last year; even this, however, showing a reduction in cost of 10 per cent., due to efforts to economise here. If present contract rates are found to be in future unavoidable, it would doubtless be considerably cheaper to allow the hospital authorities to cater separately, of course under departmental sanction.

SINGLE-HANDED COMBAT WITH DACOITS.

THE late melancholy death at Rangoon of Mr. J. C. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Salween Tracts, and one of the oldest and most valued members of the Burma Commission, will revive among his many friends a memory of the thrilling adventure which befell him in 1878. The story is told as follows by an up-country paper:—In April of that year he was in charge of the Thaton subdivision, and a young police officer and a merchant from Moulmein were dining with him one evening in his bungalow. The Moulmein visitor casually drew attention to some strange men who had entered the compound, and his feelings can be imagined when his host declared them to be dacoits, and that the only chance of escape was to secure the verandah against their attack. Tables and chairs were hurriedly piled against the entrance, while Davis rushed to one of the interior rooms where he kept his little arsenal. Meantime, however, the dacoits had effected an entrance from behind the house, and as Davis came up the door was slammed in his face and held to. Without a moment's hesitation he took a short run and hurled it open, slipping as swiftly as he could between the door and the wall where he knew he should find a trusty "dha." Armed with this he awaited the attack. There were five Chins in the room, all similarly armed, and three together came against him. The first he killed with a slash that half-severed the wretch's head, the second cut him across the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

YESTERDAY'S London telegrams came in about noon to-day. They still report extreme quietness in general trade, but in the Stock Exchange quotations quite an alteration in the position is shown by a correction in the rate for Consols, which is now given at 99½ as compared with 98⅞ on the previous day. For some time it is evident an error of quite one per cent. has been made in the quotations, and it has unquestionably exercised an adverse effect on Government Paper in this market. In anything else almost the mistake would have been discovered long ago by private quotations, but Consols is an item of which people only get the movements telegraphed under very exceptional circumstances. A decline of ⅛ is reported in 4½ per cent. Rupee paper, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ½ higher at 102.

Seeds, Wheat, and in fact all the usual items of General Produce are reported unaltered.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday, Reuter says, was quiet *in tone with a decline of* ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist and ¼d. per piece in *Mulls* and Jacconets. In sympathy with this, no doubt, Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, the sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, and although *spot quotations were unchanged arrivals* were partially 1-64d. per lb. lower. A large American crop looming in the distance and the universal depression in trade are no doubt the main depressing features; but the want of rain here is also having *an appreciable effect, and a heavy general* downpour would go some way towards improving prospects.

In Cotton here to-day there has been nothing whatever doing. Prices are quite nominal, no inquiry being apparent for almost any description

WHEAT is very firm for Bombay qualities, especially Soft Red. For Ahmedabad Pessy Rs. 25 per candy bazaar terms, and Rs. 3-12½ per cwt. railway terms has been paid to cover in sales, and as the quality is scarce in the extreme even higher figures may be touched before all outstanding contracts are settled. Ekdine we quote at Rs. 3-11½ to Rs. 3-12 per cwt., but not very strong at that; and Delhi is decidedly easier at Rs. 3 9½ per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed is pretty firm at Rs. 5-15 per cwt. bazaar terms. Rapeseed is quiet.

FREIGHTS show increased firmness owing to the decrease in the supply of tonnage. For Liverpool 20s. is now asked, and for Continental ports 23s. 9d., but there is not much cargo being booked.

We quote:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	20s.	20s.
Open Charter	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.	
Havre	22s. 6d.	
Antwerp	23s. 9d.	
Marseilles	18s. 9d.	
Trieste-Venice	30s. to 2s.	

COAL.—The cargo of Australian per Benares in harbour is reported to have been sold at Rs. 11½, and a resale of 1,000 tons Cardiff at Rs. 13½ per ton alongside.

MONEY.—As was generally anticipated, the directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day reduced their minimum rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum. Outside 2½ per cent. is the quotation.

EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet, with very little doing, as usual on mail day. The tone however, is firm, and demand Bank Bills for forward delivery between September and April next have been placed at 1s. 6 15-16d., while ready has also been obtainable at that figure in at least one quarter. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32 to 15-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-8d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7d. "
Credits " "	1s. 7 1-16d. "
Francs " "	2 9¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further improved under the influence of the correction in the London quotation for Consols, and the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount. Fours are up to Rs. 97⅞ buyers, and Fours-and-a-half are nominally at par.

Port Trust bonds have been offering at Rs. 91, but buyers now quite decline to look at this security owing to the unfavourable impression created by the decision of the Secretary of State regarding the new loan required for dock extension. Investors, however, it seems to us, take rather a mistaken view of the position, as whatever the ultimate decision may be regarding the borrowing of the 94 lakh now wanted, the security is as undoubted as ever.

SHARES are very firm. Bank of Bombays are Rs. 2½ better. Spinning and Weaving Mills are quite strong, and our quotations exhibit an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share all round.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	737½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	305
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	850
Bre I's Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	414	300
Coimbatore Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	720
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,650
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khanggaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 74	135
Motisati Co.	32,125	400	400	Rs. 30	350
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	160
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10.	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	35	545
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	720

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	700	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	705
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	715
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	550
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	650
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	825
D. Spinning	3,000	2, 00	2,00	..	142½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1, 0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	750
Frangi Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,00	25	600
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	5 0	5	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1, 0	1,0	Rs. 40	700
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1, 0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,100
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1 68	1,000	1,0	..	925
James Greaves Mills.	100	1000	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spn. Co.	1,31	50	50	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	1,625
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	830
Khatau Makunjee	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	870
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,300	10	10	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,000	1,00	160	2,550
Mahalukmi	650	1,000	1,0	Rs. 35	670
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	1,130
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	2	2	Rs. 2	2½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	583
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	107xd.
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 20	13
Oriental S. & W. Co. Ld.	5,725	625	625	Rs. 10	520
Parsi S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 10	150
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	62	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	725
Ripon	841	1,00	1,0	..	750
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,200	1,0	1,00	Rs. 50	1,5 0
Shoiaporee Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,385
Swadeshi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 10	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	220
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,00	..	600
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Tantalion, 1,310 tons, Captain S. Parterege, sailed yesterday for Moolmein in ballast.

THE steam-ship Ruperra, 1,386 tons, Captain W. Hodge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (17th inst.) in water ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. J. Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain J W Lewington, sailed yesterday for Jeddah and Hoodeida via Kurrachee and Aden, with a general cargo and about 407 pilgrims.

THE steam-ship Maulkins Tower, 1,009 tons, Captain S. D. Tiddy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (22nd May) with a cargo of 3,000 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs Mcvuiloch and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steam-ship Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain G. Doucich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (30th May) with a general cargo. Mr. Uhrenschall, Mr. and Mrs. Frost as first-class, and 10 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Clyde, 4,124 tons, Captain E. N. Edmond, arrived in harbour yesterday with China and Australian *mails*, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Russell, Mr. P. R. Russell, Miss Crane, Mr. S. Tinslater, Mr. D. Friesland, Mr. R. G. Buchart, Mr. Brown, Mr. J. C. Brown, Mr. Fletcher, Miss Rolfe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harrison and infant, Mr. J. Gable, Mr. P. Tarry, Mr. J. Vanuitart, and Mr. Vent. From Melbourne.—Mr. J. Inglis, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Spring, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Nicks, Mr. Woodrow, Mr. C. H. Richardson, Mrs. C. J. Millar and two children, and Mrs. Smith. From Yokosama.—Mr. Reed, Mr. C. Setna, Mr. J. Jones, and Mr. E. Medland. From Colombo.—Mrs. Scott, Mr. S. Pigott, and 4 natives.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
24	Maulkins Tower (s)	Tiddy	Newport, May 22.
	Titania (s)	Jordan	Hongkong, 30th.
	Ruperra (s)	Hodge	Aden, June 17.
	Clyde (s)	Edmond	Sydney, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Irdhana (s)	Levington	Jeddah, &c.
	Tantalion (s)	Cartredge	Moolmein.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Canara and Silver Stream, for Dunkirk; Ruperra, Aumburg; Titania, Trieste; Roma, London; and Rajpootana, Malabar Coasts and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
21	Clan Drummond (s)	Spool.
	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	Shannon (s)	London.
	Maida (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
21	Tibre (s)	Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—2 crates earthenware, 16 cases cheese, 12 cases mineral waters, 113 cases provisions, and 12 packages sugar and Treacle and Co; 32 packages confectionery, Latham and Co; 19 cases printed books, envelopes and stationery, Thacker and Co.

Rossetta s—3 cases brandy, A W Harrison and Co.

Roma s—2 cases German silver, Babboot Phajee; 24 plates spelter, 1 case va nish, and 1 case ilmanstores, J Soares.

Ravenna s—2 cases stationery, A H Bunyan.

Loodiana s—3 packages glassware, M Mither.

Malwa s—5 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.

Bokhara s—224 kegs paint, H Essa Sab and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clan Maclean s—120 cases window glass, H Palamia.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—3 cases umbrellas, Wallace and Co; 11 crates earthenware, coomar Veeraj; 240 bundles copper sheet Rallí Bros; 150 bundles copper sheets, Wallace and Co.

FROM KURRACHEE.

Burmah s—23 bags indigo powder, M Heemutram.

FROM BUNDER ABBASS.

Arabia s—2 bundles silver coins, H M Esmail and A M Kirmany; 100 packages cotton, G Meanreban; 127 packages cotton, E Hoosayn.

FROM BUSHIRE.

Arabia s—23 packages cotton, G Shreban; 469 bales cotton, Sayd Mahomed Cazeroni; 21 packages cotton, N Cazeroni; 22 bales cotton, Mahomed H Cazeroni.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cartage s—93 bales cotton, K Khoosaal; 36 bales wool, G Rangumull; 107 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 300 bales cotton waste, C Moolsee; 25 bales cotton waste, D Dungabhoy; 250 cwts wool, Jivraj and Sons; coir rope, R Stewart and Co; 175 cwts rope and 175 bales rags, P Heerjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, D Bhanjee.

Brenton Hall s—275 cwts groundnuts, N Moojee.

Discoverer s—100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co 8 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 150 cwts wheat R Stewart; 14 cwts myrabolams, M Jethia and Co 2,000 cwts wheat, D Poonsee.

Clan Maclean s—1,902 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 16,000 wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Titania s—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 11 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tilania s—250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 60 bales cotton, and 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,40 cwts linseed, and 534 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Normanton s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sahara s—1,002 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Cuba s—10,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Clare s—1,00 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Knight of St Patrick s—260 cwts poppyseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 cwts hams, G Lockhart and Co.

River Eurick s—16,000 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Northern s—300 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts linseed, F Sauquet and Co; 7,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Eskilduna s—1,002 cwts linseed, F Sauquat and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, A B aschock and Co; 16,000 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Lockwood s—16,000 cwts wheat, Rahi Bros.

FOR HUMBERG.

Ruperra s—51,800 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Aitenore s—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—85 cwts poppyseed, Rallí Bros; 750 cwts groundnuts, 3,00 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co

Prinz George s—795 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmul.

R Rubattino s—1,200 cwts wheat, N Nensee; 1,327½ cwts gingellyseed, D Bhanjee.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—107 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 150 cwts coir yarn, F Dewjee.

FOR KOBE.

Mirzapore s—100 bales twist, R Cheetham: 30 bales twist Alliance Cotton and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore s—25 bales twist, the National S. W. and Co; 35 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—184 bales cotton, A Amoolluckchund; 212 bales cotton, K Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—70 bales twist, D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 101 bales twist, C Ebram; 2½ chests opium, G Crishnjee; 85 cwts cop.-ie at R Eduljee; 22 bales twist, H E Esh a; 111 cwts wheat flour, Bombay Flour Mill Co: 13 cases opium, B I S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon; 10 bales twist, C Bezonjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Lynch, Maj, 1st Grendrs, on sick leave, from Poona
Davidsons Major, Staff, on leave, from Australia.
Inroy, Col, Comt, on duty, from Pishin.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Davidson, Major, Staff, to rejoin, to Simla.

JUNE 25.

Inroy, Col, Comst, to join, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 25.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 26th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"IMPAIRED VISION."

IT is well known that perfectly normal eyes, by unusual methods of exertion, may be brought into a state in which the absolutely normal proportion between the elements of the visual function becomes itself a cause of strain.

Pamphlet how to preserve the sight gratis on application to

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel). | No. 1, Maugoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTORY,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
The King of Wurtemburg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1,125

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	" 36 0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 60 0 " "
The Hire Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NOLAN—June 23, at Colaba Point, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, M.D., H. M. Bombay Army, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McLEOD—June 19, at Cluny, Ootacamund, the wife of Major D. J. S. McLeod, Dep. Qr. Mr. General, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRIOR—ANGELO—June 18, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. A. Stokes, M.A., Captain A. W. Prior, The Prince of Wales' (North Staffordshire) Regiment, to Ethel C. L., eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General J. A. Angelo, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

DEATHS.

IRVINE—June 15, at Lovedale, Nilgiris, Hester Loveridge the beloved and only daughter of Edward and Hecter Irvine, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

THE Ministerial "hitch" has come to an end, so that for the present at all events "Government by hitch" will give place to Government by minority, with what results we shall learn all in good time. The conditions on which Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have set about their work are curious beyond anything on record. For fully half a week they have been bargaining with their enemies for the simple purpose of urging these latter to let them alone. And they appear to have succeeded. The Liberal leaders, it is affirmed, have given them a general assurance of support. On this understanding only has Lord Salisbury thought it safe to assume what he calls the Government. We had no serious expectation, when in the beginning of last week we contemplated the appropriateness of such a compact to the absurd position in which Lord Salisbury was about to place himself, that the bargain would really be struck. We then remarked that "the only conditions under which the new Ministry could pass undamaged through the remainder of the session would be that there should be a truce of parties whereby the majority should bind itself not to attack or outvote the minority, and on no account to speak of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues as the Government. Government, in fact, should for the next five or six months be deemed to be in a state of suspended animation, of suspended peccability, of suspended responsibility." The anticipation savoured too much of burlesque to be serious; and yet it is to be almost literally fulfilled in the compact for which, in all sobriety and earnestness, Lord Salisbury has held out in his negotiations with the Liberal leaders. We are curious to see how it will work. How will it work in relation to the Budget arrangements which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will propose in lieu of those which the House rejected at his invitation a fortnight ago? How will it work in relation to the special legislation for Ireland, supposing Lord Randolph Churchill's scruples against any special legislation whatever should be overcome, and the high Tory ideal of stringent repression should find embodiment in a new Crimes Bill? Either there has been a humiliating surrender on the part of the Conservatives, or the truce will be broken. Lord Salisbury, our London correspondent tells us, purposes continuing Mr. Gladstone's Afghan policy, with the exception of the reference of the Penjdeh question to arbitration. If these are the terms on which he has bought off Liberal opposition to his policy with regard to Russia, then he has paid all he had to give away. His rejection of the arbitration proposal is nothing, for no one ever looked upon that as anything more than a mere form, out of which no more could be got than out of a reference, a few weeks hence, of the not unlikely question whether Mr. Gladstone, after the manner of Komaroff, has broken the compact of last Monday. We may look for a Penjdeh attack at Westminster any day, so unlikely is it that both parties will keep within their lines. The "general support" which the Liberals are going to give to their opponents must be akin to the general support which the lion is always ready to give to the lamb, or which the Mahdi might have given a few weeks ago to Lord Wolseley if he had seen him.

"ONCE it was known that I was not a Russian, every one believed I was an English emissary," writes M. Moser, in the interesting account of a sojourn in Central Asia last year to which we referred the other day. It is useful to have the impression left upon the mind of an intelligent foreigner by the events which are the cause of so many speculations amongst ourselves, and have nearly brought England and Russia into armed conflict. M. Moser visited the scene of the recent Muscovite conquests in Central Asia as a *savant*, and it was his fortune to be able to see a good deal both of the Russians and of the Turkomans. He gives curious evidence of the delightfully irresponsible life the Turkomans had been able to lead, until Skobeleff stormed Geok Tepe, and brought their whole scheme of wild freedom from laws and obligations of all kinds to an end. M. Moser attributes to the reduction of that fortress the complete subjection of the Turkoman population at Merv and elsewhere. Everything followed naturally from that victory. The blow was so crushing that it was at once felt to be decisive. Skobeleff's proclamation of an amnesty, extending even to those of the Akhal Tekkes who had escaped to Merv, and the cordial reception of the Turkoman Sheikhs who visited Moscow at the coronation, made a very favourable impression; and now, according to this French observer, the Russian supremacy is accepted as that of an irresistible, but very generous, Government. Turkoman elders, he tells us, understand perfectly well that there is a rivalry between the Russians and the English, but they accuse the latter of having encouraged them to fight the Muscovites and then left them in the lurch. It is not easy to see what foundation there can be for such an impression, unless it be Mr. O'Donovan's quite unofficial mission to Merv. The Government of India systematically discouraged any tentatives which might have had the effect of leading the Turkomans to count on aid from India in their struggle with Russia. M. Moser furnishes curious evidence of the eagerness with which Central Asian politicians are on the look-out for encouragement or offers of support from England. Because he was not a Russian, every one believed that he must be an English agent. Even at the prudent Court of Bokhara—it is to be hoped that General Komaroff will not read this—several interviews were arranged which he saw were intended to give him an opportunity of making overtures. The Khan of Khiva, less cautious than his neighbour, did not conceal his astonishment when he discovered that M. Moser had no other object than to drink tea in his palace and see his capital. He seemed to think that the traveller's trunks must be filled with English sovereigns; but the later audiences were much less enthusiastic than the first. It would not take much to make men of this habit of mind imagine that the assistance which they anxiously longed for was actually promised. The French explorer adds that the failure of an Afghan agent—"Siah Pouch"—to organise a resistance at Merv to Alikhanoff's mission to that city, and "the conduct of Abdul Rahman," have caused British influence to fail in Central Asia. The retreat of General Lumsden's detachment after the Penjdeh affair was, he considers, a proof of the change in Central Asian opinion. The lively Gaul speaks of "British gold" in Central Asia, in a way which shows that in his youth he had read of the ubiquitous "gold of Pitt," which worked such inscrutable woe to the first Republic. He has come to the conclusion that we have spent a great deal of money in that part of the world, and that we have not got anything in return for it—not even gratitude.

Naturally what an English reader will look for in a paper written by a French observer of Russian progress in Central Asia, is an indication as to the probabilities of the future, in regard to the security of the Indian frontier. It is, of course, reassuring to find the new Russian position to the north of Afghanistan described as a defensive one which will render the Czar's new dominions safe against the 200,000 men of whom the Government of India can dispose. With respect to Herat, "it is nonsense to speak of a town so far away as the key of India." As well talk of Warsaw as the key of France. Russia will, it is easy to see, adds M. Moser, put an end to a burning question, and "calm the English," by handing Herat over to Persia. This is precisely what Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton desired to do. Extremes meet. As for the acquisition of "a few brigand strongholds eight hundred kilometres from India" causing alarm in England, the world is to set it down to folly. We use—in spite of Lord Salisbury's advice—maps on too small a scale, and take no note of distances. The fact is, Russia had no base in Central Asia until the defining of her southern frontier gave her a defensible line. With a railway from the Caspian to Sarrakhs she will be able to pour troops from the Caucasus into Central Asia, and keep the Turkomans in subjection; she can also resist successfully an invasion from the south. Hitherto it was necessary to employ none but European troops in the Transcaspian territory; now she can organise a military force amongst the Turkomans, who are quite willing to be enrolled. Lieutenant Lopatinski has organised a small corps which shows that very good cavalry can be obtained in this region. Then if India send 50,000 Hindus to Herat we must be prepared for the consequences of a great disaster. We would have only the ruined and useless forts of Afghanistan to rally in; there is not a single fortress between the Himalayas and the Indus. This deficiency our Government are already aware of, and it is about to be made good; but there is no harm in knowing that it is taken account of by others. We are further informed that the Russians know very well that the inhabitants of Central Asia would like nothing better than to be enrolled and shown the road to India. They nurse the tradition of the great Mogul raids; speaking from experience, M. Moser tells us that a great raid to India in the old style is more often spoken of in the felt tents of the nomads than in the official halls of the Russian colonies. It is better understood by the Russians probably than it is by the nomads, that many things have changed since Nadir Shah visited India. Two hundred and fifty millions of people organised under a strong European Government, supported by a European army, would be able to take care of themselves, whoever came through the passes, whether there be fortresses or no fortresses between the Himalayas and the Indus.

However, this echo of the supposed talk of the Central Asian kibitkas is incidental only. Neither in purpose nor in effect is this interesting contribution to the literature of the Central Asian question a thrumming on the tiresome string of the Russian menace. The writer sets himself to correct what he believes to be the wrong impression conveyed by the English press, that the Russians have a dishonest and crafty policy in Central Asia. The writer concurs in the view set forth by Prince Kropotkine, that the impelling force which has carried the Russian dominion from the Caspian to Afghanistan is the necessity of finding markets for her home manufactures, where they will be free from foreign competition. In order to create a national industry, Russia cut herself off from the markets of Europe by high tariffs; and consequently new outlets are indispensable. Now that she has subdued the Turkomans, who rendered trade across Central Asia with China, Kashgar, and Khorassan impossible, she has only to create new routes to profit by the immense sacrifices which she has made. The Turkomans had completely depopulated and reduced to the condition of deserts vast tracts of country which will henceforth be brought into cultivation, and become the seats of trade. The revival is already visible, and agriculture and trade are improving. Taxes, which are fixed and very light, have replaced the old extortions and pillage. Still many years will pass before the cost of the administration is met, to say nothing of a surplus for military purposes. The talked-of prolongation of the Caspian railway to Herat will, we are told, never be realised, because such a line would have a direct tendency to bring English merchandise into disastrous competition with Russian manufactures in Central Asia. It is not explained how such competition could make itself felt by means of a railway which would presumably resort to differential duties. However that may be, it is satisfactory to have the testimony of a disinterested foreigner—who does not conceal some pro-Russian sympathies—that Russia has established her supremacy in Central Asia, not with a view of invading India, but to secure an outlet for her manufactures, and a new sphere of activity for her colonists. We are not bound, of course, to give the testimony undoubting credence, but taking it at what it is worth, it is useful in allaying the disgust occasioned by overdoses of Marvin.

THE interruption of direct telegraphic communication between Bombay and Aden has now lasted for three weeks, and there are no signs of an early resumption. The only communications, indeed, that come from the West are the earth's currents, which bring their incoherent and tantalising messages from the bottom of the sea, and which read on the indicator very much like the missives of submarine elves who have learnt to work the telegraph, but have not yet learnt how to spell. The John Peuder is doing its best to pick up the ends of the severed and, it is believed, buried cables, but it seems easier to find the proverbial needle in the proverbial bottle of hay than to find a cable end in the Gul

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

RUSSIA DEMANDING EXPLANATIONS.

LORD SALISBURY'S FRONTIER POLICY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Some of the language used by Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill during their political campaign against the lateMinistry, in denouncing the part taken by Russia in the frontier negotiations and her action in Central Asia, has caused annoyance at St. Petersburg, and it is stated that the Russian Minister has demanded explanations.

Lord Salisbury has resolved to carry through Mr. Gladstone's arrangement with Russia on the Afghan frontier question, except in regard to arbitration, which will be dropped.

THE NEW BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will succeed Sir Evelyn Baring in Egypt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS BY THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 24, MORNING.

Sir William Hart Dyke has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Henry Chaplin has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

It is announced that Sir Robert Hart has been appointed British Minister at Pekin and the Corea.

Sir Drummond Wolff replaces Sir Evelyn Baring in Egypt.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 23, 6-23 P.M.

The House of Lords this evening finally passed the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats, and afterwards adjourned until Thursday.

The House of Commons has adjourned until to-morrow, when the new writs will be issued.

Lord Salisbury has arrived at Windsor Castle.

FURTHER DETENTION OF TROOPS IN EGYPT.

Three British regiments from Upper Egypt will, in pursuance of orders, be temporarily quartered at Alexandria.

EVACUATION OF FORMOSA.

The French troops have evacuated the Island of Formosa.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, JUNE 24.

An estimate of the severity of the late earthquake and the extent of the damage done and loss of life is being slowly ascertained.

I have visited during the last few days the country near Baramulla. In a space ten miles long and eight miles wide the entire country, comprising low hills separated by valleys, all well wooded and cultivated, are marked with fissures and landslips. Trees have been uprooted, and nearly every house has been struck down level with the ground. On the crest of each hill was a village of five, and ten, and sometimes fifty houses, all built of wood.

In all there were about eighty or ninety villages. In half these the number killed is shown to have been 500. The loss of sheep and oxen also is very great as they were frequently placed at night in the house with the inhabitants.

The loss of life throughout Kashmere cannot be much under three thousand. In some villages in the locality named every inhabitant has been killed.

COLONEL LOCKHART'S MISSION.

Colonel Lockhart and party arrived at Baramulla on Sunday last. They pay a visit to Srinuggur for a few days, and then march to Gilgit. The camp proceed direct.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The assent of the Viceroy has been obtained to the Kidderpore Docks Bill.

THE NEW LEAVE RULES.

The new leave rules have been sent home after having been previously returned and modified. The reluctance on the part of the authorities to accept the scheme now received causes delay.

THE *MADRAS GAZETTE*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

All doubt as to the legality of the proceedings of the High Court since Sir Charles Turner's departure has been dispelled by the appointment, gazetted this morning, of Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., C.S., to perform the duties of Chief Justice, with effect from the date of Sir Charles Turner's departure.

Colonel Coningham is appointed to be Superintendent of Police of Madura District, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kilgour to be Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly District.

The formation of a Volunteer Corps at Calicut is sanctioned, with Surgeon-Major Cook as Captain Commandant; and Messrs. Leggatt and Mellish Lieutenants.

ANOTHER ATTACK BY THE KACHINS ON BHAMO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 21.

It is reported that the Kachins, assisted by the Chinese, have again attacked Bhamo. The villages in the vicinity have been deserted by the inhabitants and burnt by the raiders.

The Burmese Government is strengthening its frontier garrisons.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AND THE SHOE QUESTION IN MANDALAY.

The shoe question prevents the French Consul from interviewing the King; but the latter has ratified the French treaty, which goes to Europe with a member of the mission shortly. Ten Burmese lads accompany the mission for purposes of education in France and Italy.

THE BURMA TEAK FORESTS.

The Minister is attempting to squeeze the Bombay and Burma Corporation in connection with their lease of the Ningyan forests, which he wishes the Burmese Government to resume on account, it is alleged, of the French offering better conditions.

NEW FISHERY.

The Chief Commissioner has left for Bassein to be present at the ceremony of opening a large fishery in that district.

BAD WEATHER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

Heavy rain is falling. Steamers arriving here report bad weather in the Bay. The arrival of several steamers has been delayed in consequence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MALTA, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th inst.

PORT SAID, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamr Nuddea, Homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet

The Loudon Cotton Market has been flat.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7lbs. Shirtings	....	5-1⅛
8¼lbs. "	....	6-1⅛
40s. Mule twist	....	0-8⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	75⅞
4½ " "	....	77⅜
3 " Consols for account	....	99⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	....	102
4½ " French Rentes	....	110½
Bar Silver	....	49 3-16

Arrivals.—Sirocco, Mozart, Sorrento, and Roxburgh.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

Tavoy route still interrupted beyond Bangkok.

Mandalay line right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 23.

10 p.m.	83·4

MONDAY, June 24.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	86·3

THE Teheran, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 16th June, arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on Tuesday. The Surat, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 4 p.m. on the same day.

WE hear that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Damaun on the 2nd instant. A slight tremour was felt, preceded by a rumbling sound.

THE total rainfall this year at Egutpoora up to Monday evening, was 5 inches and 92 cents.

IT is said that a parcel convention with Egypt is on the tapis. Smokers who delight in real Turkish cigarettes should be rejoiced at this news.

THE latest news from the Herat province to the Allahabad paper shows that the Russians have still a strong outpost—estimated by one correspondent at 800 men—on the west bank of the Khushk near Pul-i-Khisti; and from there they are of course perfectly free to carry on intrigues with the Saruks of Ak Tapa and Penjdeh, with a view to establishing completely their influence over the tribesmen.

IT is understood that the Government of India contemplate establishing a regular consular agency in Yarkand. The consent of China, it is stated, has been obtained to the presence of a permanent British Agent in that outlying dependency of the Celestial Empire.

THE endeavour to enlarge the not too abundant water-supply of Agra by means of an artesian well does not promise success. The boring has been driven to 500 feet without water being found, and there seems reason to doubt if any better result would attend its being carried 400 feet lower, which the engineers are said to be prepared to do. Agra, it seems, has all along been pronounced an unlikely place for artesian well-borings to prove successful, but the great benefit which would have been conferred on the town in the event of success crowning the effort led to the experiment being undertaken.

IT is understood that the vacancy in the Viceroy Council caused by the retirement of the Hon. J. Gibbs will not be filled up. The renewal of the office of Public Works Minister in the person of Mr. Hope in July, 1882, practically gave an extra member to the Council, and an appointment now is not therefore necessary. The next place to fall vacant in the ordinary course of things will be that of the Commander-in-Chief, whose time is up on the 8th April next, the Military Member following on the 2nd May.

THE Government of India have just sent home to the India Office a despatch showing in full detail the extra expenditure incurred in military preparations, and the means taken financially to make both ends meet, or come as near meeting as the circumstances of the case will permit. The authorities in England had been, of course, acquainted already by wire of the expenditure rendered necessary by the threatening aspect of affairs in Central Asia. Much money, it is said, has been spent in ordnance stores in England for India in addition to the outlay in this country.

THE bridging and tunnelling on the Hurnai branch of the Sind-Pishin Railway, which were proceeding merrily before the floods and the cholera came to impede the work, are now at a standstill, are still far from completion; and this work must be done before the comparatively easy part of the line over the Pishin plateau can be proceeded with, because there are no roads by which such heavy material as rails and rolling-stock can be sent up. Progress with the Bolan section, however, is more promising; the cholera did not make a long enough stay amongst the workmen on that branch to scare many of them away, and the work has not been hindered by floods in the same way as in the Nari River. The next two months, it is expected, will see the line completed to Mach, and Government having sanctioned its being carried from the upper mouth of the Bolan to Quetta over an easy country, the iron horse should be running almost before the end of this year into that important station. The terminus of the line is at present proposed to be fixed at Shebo, about 100 miles this side of Kandahar.

THE experiment of Mr. J. C. Douglas, the naturalist, with imported Italian bees, has been crowned with complete success. The bees seem to thrive perfectly in Calcutta, and have yielded during the season, up to date, eighty pounds of splendid honey. The honey is taken straight from the centrifugal extractor, and without being strained or manipulated in any way, is pure, clear, fragrant, and delightful to the taste. Mr. Douglas has shown how a lucrative industry might be established—an industry that would practically call a new dainty into existence.

GOVERNMENT has decided to add a rule to the Civil Service Manual, under which civilians will be required to pass the first and second standard examinations, and obtain certificates in surveying and settlement, before they can go up for the reward examination in the vernaculars.

AN ancient mausoleum of circular form, thirty-five metres in diameter, has been discovered close to Rome, outside the Porta Salara. It is dedicated to a Prefect and Master of the Horse named Licilius. Great importance is attached by archæologists to this discovery.

DR. ROSENBERG, the journalist, who a few months ago was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for having shot Count Batthyany dead in a duel, has been pardoned by the Emperor of Austria. The duel arose through the Count having married a lady to whom Dr. Rosenberg considered himself engaged.

A TERRIBLE catastrophe is reported from Nemedi, in Hungary. The village, consisting of 230 cottages, has been totally destroyed by fire. The conflagration broke out at noon, and, fanned by a strong wind, the flames soon spread. With the exception of the church and vicarage, not a single building escaped. Few were insured, and the whole population is destitute.

A CONTROVERSY as to the money received for his works by Goethe has been going on in Germany. It will perhaps be settled by a communication lately published in the Leipzig *Gazette for the Book Trade*, by H. Boehlau, a bookseller of Weimar, who has had the opportunity of referring to documents held by Goethe's family, and also the books of J. G. Cotta, of Stuttgart, the poet's publisher. From these it would appear that between 1795 and his death in 1832 Goethe received from Cotta 233,969 florins (about £20,054), and his heirs down to 1865 the further sum of about £23,323; making for the seventy years from 1795 to 1865 a total of £43,277.

MR. J. B. RIGHEY, C. S. I., has written to His Highness the Tuakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, at the instance of the Viceroy, thanking him for his loyal offer of assistance during the recent tension between England and Russia.

MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY, the makers of the University Tower clock and chimes, have been appointed clock and watch manufacturers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MR. JEEJEEBHOY EDULJEE MODY, barrister-at-law, has made the usual declaration as an advocate of the High Court of Bombay.

DR. DOSSABHOY PESTONJEE, Honorary First-class Magistrate of Surat, has been appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy. Dr. Dossabhoy is the first Parsee graduate who has had this honorary distinction conferred upon him.

THE collection of sculptures from Pergamos, which is being gathered at Berlin, has just received a valuable addition. It is a slab representing the death of a giant in the war between the gods and the giants. The scene is represented with wonderful vividness. He slowly sinks backwards from left to right, apparently crying aloud with pain, his countenance betokening agony. Instead of fingers and toes he has claws like an eagle. A pair of wings adorn his back, while the spinal column develops into a long tail. A comparison with another slab has led the Berlin antiquarians to believe that they are companions. This second slab represents Latona holding thrust out before her a lighted torch, her garment slightly torn, and a scratch on her right leg. It is suggested that she came into conflict with the giant and thrust the torch into his face, thus causing his acute suffering while the marks of his claws appear on her person. There was some difficulty in saving this latest slab from the Turks.

A PRACTICAL joke played upon a Croatian peasant has nearly caused the destruction of the chemical laboratory of the University of Agram. The peasant, who was coming with his wife into Agram, separated from her, agreeing to meet her a few hours later at a certain place. As she delayed her return, he expressed his anxiety to a bystander, who told him, in jest, that his wife had probably been kidnapped by the university vivisectors, who made it their business to cut up women and children. The wife came up soon afterwards and went home with her husband; but the latter repeated what he had heard, and the results have been most serious. On Whitsun Day an infuriated mob of peasants attacked the laboratory, crying, "Down with the hell kitchen!" and had to be beaten off by soldiers. The university has since been watched every day by evil-disposed crowds, and a telegram announces that there was another attack on the 30th ult. All the servants of the university have left their situations and the professors have had to ask for police protection, being in terror for their lives.

IN the Leopoldstadt, Vienna, some serious riots occurred on June 1. The partisans of the anti-Semitic candidate Schneider attacked some Jews, and afterwards hustled passers-by. Blows were exchanged, and blood flowed. In a very little time the Carmelite Platz became filled with a howling mob, and free fights commenced, the roughs generally singling out for their attacks well-dressed persons and women. The police, powerless to quell the tumult, were put to flight, and the military had to be called out. In the meantime the rioters had made raids into a number of shops kept by the Jews, and the ferocity of their assaults increased. The streets resounded with the shrieks of women and children, the smashing of plate-glass, the battering of hammers upon doors and counters, and savage yells of "Down with the Jews!" "Down with the blood-suckers!" About forty persons were wounded, several seriously, and some arrests were made. The arrival of the soldiers restored something like order, but great agitation continued to prevail in the quarter, and worse disturbances were apprehended. Other riots are reported from the Wiedon and Neubau districts. The Jews closed their shops, and all the police of the city were called out for duty.

THE *Daily News* gives two instances of "rigorous boycotting" of recent occurrence, which go to substantiate Mr. John Morley's statement that the Crimes Act has been powerless to deal with that form of social ostracism. Within the last few days the father of one of the students at St. Michael's College, Listowel, a man named Brown, took an unoccupied farm near Lixnaw. A private meeting of the students was held, and as an outcome of that meeting, nearly all the students rose from their seats next morning when young Brown entered the school-room, taking their books, &c., with them. Only a few of the students remained in their places. A notice was then posted on the doors of the College calling on the students not to enter until Brown was removed. When the latter again presented himself, on the following day a similar hostile demonstration took place, and the College had to be closed for the day. Subsequently the Rev. Patrick Harrington, the president of the College, conferred with Brown, with the result that it was decided that he should leave the College for the present. The rev. gentleman disclaimed any sympathy with the conduct of the students. At the Boherbee Catholic Church on Sunday during the celebration of divine service there was a stampede from one of the galleries in the church, the reason being that a man named Connor, who had taken an evicted farm, occupied a seat there. The Rev. Mr. MacMahon denounced the conduct from the altar. He said it was disgraceful and would serve no cause. People had no right to drag religion into their disputes. This altar denunciation had not the effect of inducing any one to return to the gallery, where Connor remained for the rest of the service by himself.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India, while declining to raise the salary of the Head Assistant Commissary-General, Madras, have sanctioned the salaries of three first-class clerks being raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem, and the salaries of the manager of the Storekeeper-General's office, Bangalore, Madras, Rangoon, and Secunderabad executors to the same rate; also the salaries of second-class clerks at Bellary, Cannanore, Thayetmyo, Tounghoo, and Wellington executors from Rs. 90 to Rs. 110.

TRIPASSORE is no longer to be a depôt for military pensioners, as it is under contemplation to demolish the buildings in the Fort. They are in a very dilapidated condition, and their upkeep forms an important item in the D. P. W. Budget, seeing that they are occupied free of rent by persons who have no right to so occupy them. It has been ascertained that only the pensioners who originally belonged to the garrison of the place before its withdrawal have any right at all to remain there, the others being interlopers. The D. P. W. officer in charge has, however, we hear, recommended that the pensioners be left undisturbed, provided they pay rent for the buildings.

THE judges of the Bombay High Court have passed a rule to obviate the disadvantages which soldiers and other persons in the service of Government are under when carrying on litigation. The rule, which is likely to be greatly appreciated in the Army, is as follows:—"All suits, appeals, or applications in civil courts for the prosecution or defence of which persons in the service of Government, officers of the Army, or soldiers have obtained leave of absence, shall be disposed of by such courts as soon as they are ripe for hearing, irrespectively of the order in which they may stand in the register, and as speedily as may be consistent with the due administration of justice. When a native officer or soldier has obtained leave of absence for the purpose of instituting or defending a suit, appeal, or application, and the case cannot be brought to a decision within the period of his leave, he shall, if he so request, be furnished with a certificate stating the extension of leave that may be necessary."

UNDER the new Volunteer organisation scheme, all corps may obtain from the Ordnance Department at half price any ammunition they may require for practice and match-shooting. An allowance of Rs. 100 a month will be granted to any corps, not less than 300 strong, in which the members may desire to maintain a band. Scarlet is to be adopted as the colour for the uniform of the Volunteer Service generally, an exception being made in the case of Artillery and Naval and other corps, for which it would not be suitable. An allowance of five rupees will be granted on account of each efficient Volunteer now on the rolls, on his being provided with scarlet uniform. A similar clothing allowance will also be given on account of each recruit hereafter enlisted and declared efficient. The change to scarlet will be made gradually, as the clothing now in use wears out. A medal will be granted to the best shot amongst the Volunteers in each province, in addition to the medals now sanctioned for the best shot in each Presidency.

THE details of the revised establishments of horse and field batteries in India have been issued. Thirteen batteries, viz., eight west of the Sutlej, two at Secunderabad, and two at Kirkee, will each have three reserve ammunition wagons, which in time of war will be withdrawn and formed into ammunition columns of such strength as may be required for the troops taking the field. These wagons, the store wagons in horse and field batteries, and the store carts in the field batteries will be horsed and driven by native drivers, who will be enlisted as fighting men. The thirteen batteries named will be on the war establishment, and all others on the peace establishment of horses. In addition to the 39 horsed wagons with these batteries, three ammunition wagons for each horse and field battery on peace establishment will be maintained in ordnance charge. The second line of wagons has been dependent on bullock haulage hitherto, which, a contemporary has pointed out, was very unequal to the work in time of war, and it will be a great improvement having 39 reserve wagons always horsed and ready for service with trained drivers.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 23.—The barometer has fallen, slightly in the Central Provinces and Berar. It has risen in the remainder of Northern India. There is a depression over Bengal, being shallower and stationary between Raipur and Hazaribagh. The winds are still cyclonic, but less strong. There are overcast skies with light rainfall in Bengal. South-west or north-west winds prevail in the Central India plateau. The rain has been heavy only in Raipur. South-east winds have advanced to the Punjab and brought rain to the North-West Himalaya and western districts of the North-West Provinces. There is a lowering temperature, and the weather is clearer in the east of the Peninsula. It is still cloudy in the west. The winds are from the west or south-west. There has been moderate rain on the ghats. Rain to-day:—Moulmein, 6 inches; Raipur, 3 inches; Cochin, 2 inches; Darjeeling, Burdwan, Patna, Ranikhet, Karwar, and Mangalore, over 1 inch; Thayetmyo, Tounghoo, Hazaribagh, Gya, Benares, Seoni, Meerut, Roorkee, Mussoorie, Simla, Rutnagherry, and Mercara, between 1 and ½ inch. Previously:—Moulmein, 4 inches; Calicut, 3¼ inches; Nowgong and Dinagepore, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered ..	3 74	2 10	3 77	3 39
June 23 Tuesday	0 9	.....	.....	.....
" 24 Wednesday	.....	0 8	0 5	0 16
Total	3 83	2 98	3 82	3 55
Corresponding date last year	13 6	13 89	14 14	13 0

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 24, 1885.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 8 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	·547	89·0	WSW	32	0·00
Surat.....	·706	90·5	W	Fresh	0·03
Bombay	·778	84·6	W	24	1·29
Rutnagherry	·810	84·9	SW	20	1·28
Karwar	·832	84·0	N	Fresh	0·28
Mangalore ..	·866	80·9	Calm	0	1·25
Calicut.....	·835	76·6	Calm	0	2·39
Cochin	·913	79·0	NW	Mod.	0·69
Masulipatam	·867	91·8	NNW	16	0·19
Madras	·767	90·8	W	14	0·00
Negapatam ..	·809	71·3	SW	12	0·00

A WORD FOR SAILORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any one reading the papers during the last few days must have been struck by the serious disasters that have occurred to shipping during the late cyclone off the Island of Scotra—disasters causing large loss of life and property. I would ask if there is any reason for these disasters, and could they be avoided. Some ships have stood the force of the gale, while others have foundered. Now, in every case we find by reports that officers and men did their best; the discipline was good, and true pluck was shown. No one seems to have shirked his duty. Therefore it must be in the ship that the fault lies.

If any one will stand at the Prince's Dock pierhead, on almost any day, he may see what I believe to be the chief reason of so many accidents. A large percentage of steamers are now built with clear decks and only from three to four feet freeboard: that is to say, their deck is only four feet above the level of the sea. These decks have little encumbrance upon them; therefore, also, but little shelter, only such as is essentially necessary in working the ship, such as engine-room skylights, a house for officer's cabins, winches, capstans, and so on. But the great idea is that the decks should be free; that if a sea breaks over them, the water sweeps straight across them, rushing again into the ocean on the other side. There is nothing to prevent its going. There are no bulwarks, nothing but a thin iron rail. These ships are, as a rule, heavily laden, being down to their Plimsoll mark at least. In many cases even I have seen that mark decidedly under water. They are generally of great length and little breadth. When they get outside into a heavy gale—it need not be a cyclone—what are the consequences? Why, sea after sea pours over their decks, sweeping them fore and aft; often tons of water are accumulated there. If the sea is long and true, the ship keeps steadily plunging up and down, the water pouring over her fo'csle head and along her decks; but beyond the inconvenience little damage is done. But if by sudden shifts of a strong wind, a wild confused sea rises, such as may often be seen in other times than in a cyclone, the vessel begins to roll and toss about. Huge masses of water rise like great pyramids and then fall on the deck. A skylight or a house is broken in or washed away, and the hands are sent to secure things and to keep the water from pouring down below. They go at once; they are in nearly all cases obedient and willing. But can they work at such a time? They are half drowned in the continual pour of water, often bruised, always in danger of being washed overboard or having their heads or limbs broken by being dashed against the obstacles on deck. Below in the engine-room, things are no better. It is scarcely possible to keep your footing as the ship tosses about. Skylights are closed to keep out water. The heat becomes unbearable. It is scarcely possible to keep the fires up; and the engines, which were originally too weak for the size of the ship in a gale, become reduced in power, simply from inability to keep up steam. When in heavy weather the ships become unmanageable, there is nothing to be done. Men can't fight against overwhelming masses of water, boats are smashed, houses washed away, and this simply because the ships are not high enough out of the water.

No doubt it is very convenient for many reasons to have these clear-decked ships, and it often pays well to put another hundred tons of cargo in your ship, if you can possibly squeeze it in. But is this fair to the men who go to sea in them? Look at all our works ashore, factories, railways, buildings, or mines. See how much is continually being done for those employed. What is the chief reason? It is that men on shore have, in the lower classes, become more enlightened, and that they now form powerful unions and clubs to force their employers to make alterations, under the penalty of ruining them by strikes. But the sailor cannot do this. Cut off so much from all means of communication with his fellow-workmen, he can never act in union with them. His work is so different to all shore labour that if a sailor is cut off from his ship he is practically useless, and has no chance of changing his manner of gaining a livelihood. Courts of inquiry are held freely, but the men who really suffer, that is, the able seamen, have little chance of saying anything there, even were they capable of doing it. It is the officers who are here examined, and naturally they dare not speak their minds openly on such a subject, for they know that taking up the cudgels against the ship-owner means losing their daily bread. They might do a little good for others, but none the less would they ruin their own prospects. Over and over again have I heard remarks passed by officers, engineers, and men belonging to some of these ships which were uncomplimentary to the owners. But they are only too true, and it seems hard lines that the careless manner and ignorance of sailors should be taken so much advantage of. The ships often pull through the heaviest weather all right, and arrive safely with their cargo. Or should they be lost, the insurance goes a long way towards consoling the owner's grief.

But there are few, I suppose, except sailors themselves, who know the amount of patient endurance and suffering the crews have to go through on board some of these deeply-laden, low-decked ships. I speak not only of Bombay, but of all ports, and of the vessels that bring out coal in particular. In all the cases bad weather will probably be met with by these ships, for when it is fine weather on the Indian seas, it is the bad season on European seas, and *vice versa*. In the case of a collier little harm is done to the cargo if water does get below, and as long as the ship arrives safely at her port of destination, the owner is satisfied; no one thinks of the misery the crew have endured.

June 21. SEAFARER.

ANOTHER MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Khory, in his letter of the 17th instant, after dwelling on the present limited professional staff and the cramped accommodation of the Grant College, at once puts forward his view of the matter, that "all these inconveniences and disadvantages can best be avoided by having a new medical school," without for one moment giving any serious attention to another possible view of the question, that it can also be "best avoided" by some material modifications both in the teaching staff and the college and hospital accommodation. This latter scheme, if carried out, will, in addition to its meeting all the inconveniences, have the additional advantage to recommend it that with a far smaller outlay of preliminary capital, a much less amount of monthly expenditure, and with very little or no disturbance in the present smooth and successful working of the college, except perhaps giving a larger share to the native medical men in the teaching staff than at present, it does away entirely with the so-called necessity of a new medical school. Dr. Khory, I am afraid, can have hardly any conception of the immense difficulties both in the establishment and in the organisation and working of a new college, when with one stroke of his pen he puts it down as law for us all "that there is an absolute want of another medical school in Bombay." Has he taken into consideration that small but awkward fact, that to found a new medical institution requires, in the first instance, a college building which, for it to be of even moderate pretensions, cannot cost anything much under a hundred thousand rupees, and which alone will absorb, with but very little or nothing to spare, the lakh which that "philanthropic native gentleman" has generously offered Government for quite a different purpose, but on which Dr. Khory quite complacently counts as destined to fill up the first vacuum in this hungry scheme? Even if the "philanthropic native gentleman" were persuaded by Dr. Khory's letter—which by the bye is very eloquent, and quite capable of influencing that gentleman's views—I say, even if he were persuaded to divert the stream of his charity to this mundane desired end, how far will the one lakh go towards satiating the other and larger vacuum in the background yawning for many more? Has he taken into consideration the still more awkward facts, who is to supply the monthly salaries of the professional staff, the funds for the establishment and working of the chemical, physiological, and pathological laboratories (without which the college will not command much attraction, leave alone respect), and other small expenses incidental to the founding and maintenance of a new medical school? According to the modest computation of that "able adviser on questions concerning medical interests," and what is more important than all, the principal of the Grant College, Dr. Cook—who from his position is necessarily best qualified to pronounce on the internal administration of an institution—the new college cannot cost less than Rs. 2,500 a month for its working expenses. Now, 2,500 rupees a month would mean Rs. 30,000 a year, and Rs. 30,000 a year simply means a capital of 8 lakhs invested in 4 per cent. Government paper! Who on earth is to give this enormous sum to these "wandering Israelites?" My poor brains will not guide me to any possible donor, however princely he may be in his charities, of such a sum as that!

Of course Dr. Khory doesn't for a moment pretend to believe Government to be the saving plank to his sinking barque, because he himself frankly admits in his letter that "Government cannot accept the generous offer of that philanthropic native gentleman, as the acceptance of such an offer will entail an enormous expenditure on the public exchequer, which it can ill afford to bear." I am the more sorry for this because Dr. Khory cannot with good grace or with sufficient excuse turn to the local Municipality. As it is, that body is loaded over and above its normal capacity, however elastic it may be, by expenditure connected with questions vitally affecting the sanitary improvement and health of our city. These questions are of more universal and wider importance—much more so than this hungry scheme—which it cannot afford to ignore with safety to public health or public utility. Again, Dr. Khory well knows how feckless and thoughtless is that last resource of his, the general public, who will occasionally do things by fits and starts, but who will more often look on with utter indifference to projects much more laudable than this. Even in projects which have called forth their extreme enthusiasm, the public have sometimes turned round and comfortably gone to sleep over them. I need not go far for the verification of my statement. Take for instance the scheme for founding the Ripon Technical School. After months of constant dinnings and pushings from the press and the promoters of the scheme, barely two lakhs have been collected! This speaks volumes for the interest of the public, on whom Dr. Khory and his colleagues may have possibly counted, but from whom they must now discount very largely indeed. By the bye, it was really very amusing to see the extreme naïveté with which your other correspondent, "Andropos," took it for granted that Dr. Khory's suggestion would be fully taken up by the "philanthropic native gentleman," and that the new scheme would be in full swing, and that it was merely a matter of detail to him whether the new institution is after all to be "a wing for clinical and laboratory instruction to the already existing G. T. Hospital" as suggested by Dr. Khory, or as more wisely and cheerfully suggested by himself, "the Narotundas Vurjeewandas Medical College." It is natural that such writers should follow their leaders; but it is indeed a pity that there should be a sheepish following by thoughtful men in this as in many other things.

Dr. Khory must be well aware that in London and other English provincial towns there is at present a marked tend ncy towards centralising medical education, i.e., one c ntral school with several hospitals attached to it for clinical instruction. In London there is even now a scheme on foot for raising a new teaching university, which has many matured and distinguished men for its promoters and supporters, and which also has the object of co-ordinating education as much as possible. With such examples before their eyes, instead of agitating for a new school, why should not Dr. Khory and his colleagues ask for an extended clinical teaching for the medical students of this city, by admitting them to the other hospitals already existing in our midst, the Goculdas Tejpal and the European General? In asking for admission into them for medical students, they ought to be, and I hope will be, ungrudgingly supported by the heads of those hospitals. It will give many and varied opportunities for clinical observation and instruction to students, who, as matters at present stand, are very much behind the past generations of students in this particular. Again, if Dr. Khory wishes for a new medical school, he should know that there are schools already in existence in Poona, Sindé, Hyderabad, etc., where, although the medical education given is not of so high an order as in Bombay, it will yet suffice for the necessities of the general mass of people, and will assist in winnowing them over from the chaffers of the vain glorious ambitious men who would pay up their pice annas a month like a man! To head us so obey, and in silence, too. Has any one ever tried to extract an anna from a native? Issue of York and the subsidy to avoid the Charybdis of having the name of a careless and bad shooting regiment, those in command of Bombay regiments are fast falling into the Scylla of a certain amount of zealous to the non-confided to their care, in taking them so heavily for the rifle clubs and the inevitable expenses incurred in bringing up a regiment to a high pitch, and naturally one cares to keep on in the race. Every land expects every man to do his duty, and expects every man to draw his pay, which, by the way, he does despite the efforts of the Pay Department. Let

HOISTING THE POLICE FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your paper, I beg to bring the following facts before the notice of the public, and would ask if there is no remedy for what would appear to be culpable neglect. On three separate occasions I have noticed the "police call" signal, namely, the red ensign, hoisted at the mainmast of ships lying at anchor in this harbour. On the first two occasions the flag was hoisted from early morning until the afternoon, without any attention being apparently paid to it. To-day I saw the same signal hoisted on a large transport ship for two or three hours; at sunset it was still there. Unless it was a piece of gross negligence on the part of the officers of the ship, in allowing the signal to remain after it was answered, I am obliged to conclude that the signal was taken no notice of ashore. Now, it surely can be scarcely necessary that I should point out what a serious neglect this is. Of all places a ship is one of the most dangerous in case of a row. If prompt measures are not taken, it is difficult to say how it may end. Such should an officer of the ship attempt to use any force, though he might be seemingly perfectly justified in doing so, he is almost certain to be censured and asked, "Why did you not hoist the police flag?"

June 21. WILMATH

THE BANDORA CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would beg to call attention to the edifice which stands on this side of Bombay, called "a church," but which is left unused as such. I am sure that if the matter is brought to the notice of the Bishop of Bombay, he will recognise our wants, and will do his best to supply them. I hope the Bishop will see his way to appointing a clergyman to officiate here either in the morn or evening once a week, and notify the same in the daily papers.

Bandora, June 22. E. A. C.

A BYCULLA SPORTSMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I inquire if the police or municipal regulations permit the discharge of guns, loaded with shot, in Byculla? I ask because an individual living next door to me shoots a paddy bird almost daily. What this man, or boy, or whoever it may be, shoots these inoffensive birds for I can't make out. It cannot be for the purpose of eating them, for the one he shot this morning at 8.30 has still (9.40) been left on the ground, wounded, to die a lingering death; and furthermore, the house in which the man lives, indicates that he is able to indent on the market for his food. Consequently this person shoots the paddy birds from a delight in wantonly taking life. Why doesn't the fellow shoot something that is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, such as cats, for instance, which make night hideous in this locality; or if the existence of harmless birds is trying to his temper, why doesn't the man shoot himself? It is disgusting to find men taking pot shots at, and destroying living creatures which do no harm, whose destruction does no good, and who have as much right to live as the brutes who kill them.

Byculla, June 24. R.

STIRRING THE MUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My last letter to you about the shooting of the Native Army has, I venture to say, created a certain amount of discussion and argument among military circles from the mere reason that suspicious and thoughts dimly floating in various brainpans have at last assumed an open daylight, a tangible and explicit form. I have glanced at the columns of your paper for the last fortnight, expecting indignant denials and sworn affirmation from the residuums of drill books, Government orders, and corrections who are called staff officers, and who have lately begun to arrogate to themselves the sole credit for the improvement of the shooting of the Native Army. It is needless to state that an adjutant busily occupied all day in a thousand and one multifarious duties connected with the discipline, pay, training, and general direction of 700 odd men, has not, and cannot have, any acquaintance with what is going on at the ranges. It is not his business; and we are informed by men of old time that a certain man waxed great and flourished exceedingly by minding his own *kam*, as the natives say. Therefore an adjutant is, and

those who draw the pay show at least they earn a moiety of it by forcing Government to give each poor Indian whose untutored mind objects strongly to paying, and won't if he can help it, 500 or 600 cartridges a year free of expense for *bona-fide* shooting and practising at the butts.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GENERAL HICKS'S ARMY.

THE *Daily News* has published a narrative by an eye-witness of the destruction of General Hicks's army, which has been obtained by Colonel Colbourne. The Colonel says that the boy from whom he took this deposition is about seventeen years of age; he was a slave of Mahommed Bey, one of General Hicks's officers. "He did not know for what object he was sent; he was therefore quite unprepared for the questions; yet he gave his evidence fluently, as one relates adventures through which he has passed, and which are still fresh in his recollection." He said that after General Hicks's army plunged into the desert from Shat on the way to Obeid the enemy was occasionally seen in scattered groups all around; but when the cavalry was sent out against them they vanished; "but they were dogging our footsteps like wild beasts do the prey—slowly, but surely."

From Shat we went to the wells of Ragshali, from El Regshali to Helet Bomeo. We always kept two squares a day's march apart. When Hicks Pasha's square, consisting of 5,000 men, left that place Ahmeten Pasha's force, consisting of 6,000, occupied the position. We now marched to El Juaina; from this to El Agana, from El Agana the next march was to Daraet Genittel, and then to Arahkieh. After a halt here for a day we marched to Helet chidana (Lodge of the Mama); thence to Naghier, and from Naghier to Helet el Dobat. At every one of these places we found water. Every day the enemy increased in numbers, and we used to wonder they did not attack us. We had now got into a thick brushwood country, though all along there were mimosa bushes. At length we reached Lake Rahad. This is a large swamp with pools of water; there is always water here. We had hoped the Tagala tribes would join us here—that is the reason we had come this way—but they were afraid of the Arabs. I don't think Lake Rahad is more than two and a half days' journey from El Obeid. Hicks Pasha built a fort here, and placed in it four Krupp guns and nineteen smaller ones. Hicks Pasha rested there three days; but the attitude of the enemy caused him to push on to El Obeid.

All tents were struck at daybreak. We had not marched an hour when the enemy for the first time commenced to fire at us, but from a long distance. No one was hit, or scarcely any one; but some camels were wounded. We halted for the night and entrenched ourselves with earthworks, putting a zareeba outside again. The fires of the enemy at nightfall played all around. We remained here two days. We found some water, but had to search for it. We left at sunrise, and marched to Shekan, where we again halted for two days. The reason we did this was because we were now encircled by our enemies, and the camels, began to fall from the fire, and soldiers to be wounded and killed. We marched from Shekan till the sun was in the middle of the sky. We halted, as Arabs were all around firing from the bush. On the third day, on our way to Birkee, the cavalry went out of the square and encountered the enemy's horsemen, putting them to flight. One square continued to move on. Shortly afterwards, the sun being yet young, we heard the galloping of horses, and presently all around we saw Arabs innumerable—the whole world surrounded us (yesterday), and bayarey (flags) were waving, and spears gleaming in the sunshine above the bush. Our square was halted, and we opened fire, killing a great many, but we, too, lost many. There were too many bushes for the Krupps to do execution, but the machine-guns were at work day and night. Next morning when we marched I saw Arabs lying in six heaps, slain by these guns. At first the Egyptians lay down to ride; but General Hicks ordred his English officers to get on and make them stand up. Some of the English were killed when doing this, and Hicks took out his pocket-book and wrote down their names and the time of day that they were killed, and the manner. At noon Hicks Pasha called an assembly of them to see who were alive. We waited for Aladen, who now joined us. Next morning the whole force marched on together, the men preferring to fight while marching than in square, in order that they might reach water. Before noon Elquis (? Melbels) could be seen—there was water there.

Just about this time a rush, terrible and sudden, sweeping down like the torrent from the mountain, was made. The Arabs burst upon our front face in overwhelming numbers. It was swept away like chaff before the wind. Seeing this, the other sides of the square turned inwards, and commenced a death-dealing fusillade both on the Arabs pressing into the square and on each other crossways. A terrible slaughter commenced. Hicks Pasha and the very few English officers left with him, seeing all hope of restoring order gone, spurred their horses and sprang out of the confused mass of wounded, dead, and dying. These officers fired their revolvers, clearing a space for themselves, till all their ammunition was expended. They killed many. They had got clear outside. They then took to their swords and fought till they fell. Hicks Pasha now alone remained. He was a terror to the Arabs. They said he never struck a man with his sword without killing him. They named him Abu Seif, the father of the heavy armed (or thick or brawny). He kept them all at bay, but he was struck on the wrist with a sword, and he dropped his own. He then fell. I was covered with blood, and I got under a dead body and pretended to be dead while the struggling and yelling, uproar, fighting, and slaughtering was going on, as it did for three hours. The Arabs, triumphant, having hewn down and speared most of the Egyptians, commenced to search the bodies, to say most, because the cavalry galloped off to Lake Raab, and some of the foot soldiers ran off there too. Five hundred Egyptians were taken prisoners.

The boy was found and made prisoner, and says that the rest of his narrative is from hearsay. The rear face of the square alone remained in good order during the Arab attack. It was composed of black troops, who marched away, forming a square of their own, and the Arabs could not break it. The blacks marched on till sunset, when they were pursued and asked to surrender. They refused to do so, and were all slain. During his captivity in El Obeid the boy heard of no English prisoners, although he saw some Greeks. He was taken to Undeiman, from which place he ran away, and joined our troops near Metemuch.

MR. RUSSELL LOWELL ON ANGLO-AMERICAN KINSHIP.

THE following reply from Mr. J. Russell Lowell to an address presented to him recently by the Mayor of Worcester on behalf of the citizens was read at a meeting of the Worcester Town Council on Tuesday evening, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—While I cannot but feel highly honoured by the beautiful proof you have just given me that I am not forgotten by the "ever-faithful city," I value even more the kindly sentiment which prompted it, and to which you have given such graceful expression. I am well aware that it is to what I represent far more than to any merit of my own that I owe this distinction, and that consciousness makes it doubly grateful to me. They who endured exile and danger and every form of hardship to found the great kindred Commonwealth beyond the sea—and what that exile must have been they only can feel who know how beautiful and how justly dear was the land they left—took with them not only such seeds as would bear good fruit for the body; but those also of many a familiar flower that could serve only as food for sentiment and affection. Yet the most precious gems of all were those of memory and tradition, that had the gift of fern-seed to go with them invisibly. They could not forget the land of their birth, nor can we, their descendants, forget the land of our ancestry. They fondly gave the old names to the new hamlets they were planting in the wilderness. The central county of my native State is the namesake of yours. It calls itself proudly the heart of the Commonwealth, and its beautiful chief city is Worcester. You knew how to touch a chord of tenderest association when, four years ago, you claimed me as of Worcestershire because my forefathers (the Lowles) had been so. You have been pleased, Sir, to say that I have done something to strengthen the good feeling between the two great households of the English family. I am glad to think that in any way I deserve this praise, for I look upon that good feeling as of vital interest to the best hopes and aspirations of mankind. I am sure that you will find my excellent successor animated by the same sentiment, and as happy as I have always been, while warmly loyal to the country that is and should be the dearest of all, to recognize those ties of blood, of language, and of kindred institutions that have made England the next dearest. As for me, Sir, the precious gift you have brought me, truly illuminated by its charming pictures of buildings, some of them dear for their beauty, some because they recall your kindness, or that of friends who have made me feel as if, when I went to Worcester, I was going home, it is only another witness of that universal kindness—may I not say affection?—by which the land of my fathers had gone near to make me fancy that I was a son rather than a far-off cousin. As such it will always be justly dear to me and mine. Wishing continued prosperity to the city of Worcester, I remain, etc.,

J. R. LOWELL.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 5.)

ADMIRALTY, 2nd June, 1885.

Asst-Paymr W O Bedford has been promoted to therank of Paymr in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 3rd June, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, Lieut H N White-Thomson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Gunner W H Jew has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in H M's Fleet.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Capt and Brev Major Fred Baldwin to be Major, vice Way, promoted.

Lieut A E Hornibluow to be Capt, vice Baldwin.

Col-Comdt R W B Hunt, ADC, has been placed on the Retired List, his period of command having expired.

Col Second Comdt G Mairis to be Col-Comdt, vice Hunt.

LORD HARRIS ON THE FAIR BOWLING.

LORD HARRIS has addressed a long letter to the committee of the Lancashire County Cricket Club on the subject of unfair bowling, as to the prevalence of which, he says, a strong opinion has gained ground of late years. Lord Harris draws attention to the meeting held at Lord's on the subject in 1883, at which Yorkshire, Kent, Middlesex, Derbyshire, Notts, and Surrey agreed not to employ any bowler whose action was at all doubtful, Lancashire, Sussex, and Gloucestershire refused to join in the proposal. Nevertheless two bowlers whose action "was particularly objectionable," and whom Lord Harris names—Nash and Crossland—were subsequently withdrawn in Lancashire matches. His lordship continues:—

It was therefore with the greatest regret that, on arriving at Old Trafford on Thursday last, I found that both Crosland and Nash were to play. I acted as I thought best under the circumstances. I asked for an interview with your committee or its representatives, and I told Mr. McLaren and Mr. Hornby then, before the match began, that I could myself free to take what action I thought necessary. It was impossible for me to do anything more then. For all that I knew both bowlers might have changed their deliveries; or again, if they had not, the umpires might "no ball" them. In my opinion, and in that of others, after watching them carefully this year, the delivery of neither bowler is consistently fair; the umpires did not "no ball" them, and it remains therefore for me—pledged, as I consider myself to be, to do everything in my power to discourage unfair bowling—to take the steps I told your representatives I thought it might be necessary for me to take. Having remarked that he conceives, after careful consideration, that there is only one course open for him to adopt—namely, to advise the committee of the Kent County Cricket Club to decline any further engagement with the Lancashire Club, certainly for this year, and until a more satisfactory state of things obtains—Lord Harris adds:—

Our clubs are engaged to play the return match at Tumbridge in August. What I shall suggest in my committee is to allow you, without appearance on the ground, to take the match by our default, or if you perfer to go by the strict letter of the law and to send your team there, to take care that there be wickets pitched, some one to toss for choice of innings, and, on our declining to go to the wickets, umpires to give you the match. Of course it is quite possible that my committee may decline to support me. In that case, I promise you no one shall ever hear another word from me on the subject of unfair bowling. I shall consider that I have taken the last step possible, and that I may fairly leave it to some other enthusiast, with more energy, and his cricket career to look forward to rather than back upon, to take up the cudgels.

In taking this decision, Lord Harris says that he is "actuated solely by anxiety to see the noble game pursued in what I conceive to be the fairest way, by no petty or jealous feelings, and with infinite regret that the attack should have to be directed against two professional cricketers and against the Lancashire County Cricket Club."

THE TORPEDO SCARE.

THE June number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains an article by Hobart Pasha on the efficacy of the fish-torpedo as a weapon of maritime warfare. He maintains that the power of the torpedo as a weapon of offence as well as of defence is enormously exaggerated. Dealing first with the means of defence against torpedoes, he mentions a plan of defence he adopted during the Russo-Turkish war—the course to be adopted for the safety of ships of war while blockading an enemy's port, while lying at anchor near an enemy's coast, or while cruising in the neighbourhood of hostile ships blockading. He thinks that the ships should be always, when convenient, under way, and with their torpedo-nets out, constantly changing their positions so as not to be easily found by the enemy's torpedo-boats; no lights whatever should be shown. Should it be necessary to anchor, the ships should be anchored in small detachments, each detachment to be guarded by boats placed round it at a distance of 400 or 500 yards, the boats to be connected by wire ropes immersed about two feet in the water and buoyed in the centre. The object of the wire is to catch the screw of any attacking torpedo-boat; it having been proved that common rope, used for want of anything better, has effectually stopped the career and captured an attacking torpedo-boat in her attempt to destroy a Turkish ship in the Black Sea during the last war.

As to lying at anchor near an enemy's coast, Hobart Pasha mentions his plan of defence while his fleet was lying at Batoum. The port and town of Batoum were kept in darkness, and a breakwater of trees and spars was placed across the harbour outside the fleet. To these trees thin planks were nailed in such a way as to form a line of planks, which projected about 12ft. into the water. The proof of the efficacy of this defence was shown one morning by the discovery of a hole in the planks, and a torpedo diverged from its course lying on the beach.

On several other occasions attacks were made by torpedo-boats on the ships in the port of Batoum, without any result, beyond a loss to the Russians of three or four torpedoes, which were landed on different parts of the beach, near to which the Turkish men-of-war were lying at anchor. Some of these torpedoes were taken to Constantinople, that Mr. Whitehead the inventor, knowing that we had by their capture become the possessor of his secret, made a special contract with the Turkish Government, whereby he was bound to give twenty-five torpedoes at once, and wherein it was agreed that the Ottoman Admiralty were to pay nothing for the secret (for which other Governments were paying from £12,000 to £15,000) so long as they kept it.

Hobart Pasha then mentions an incident which happened in an attack by a Russian torpedo-boat on a Turkish squadron which was lying at anchor, protected by guard-boats in the manner described.

One of the tropedo-boats, in disobedience of orders, made a dash at the Turkish squadron. This particular boat was armed with the pole torpedo. The officer in command made a gallant charge at the first Turkish vessel he could discern through the darkness. As he approached her he found that something all of a sudden stopped his way; and he saw several black objects approaching him. Nothing daunted, he struggled to get alongside the vessel under her bows. Finding that he could not succeed in getting quite close, he, in despair, discharged his torpedo, but without doing any harm whatever to the Turkish ship at which he directed it. Scarcely had he done so when (as he described his own sensations afterwards) he found himself in the water without knowing by what process he had got there, or how in the world it had all happened—the real facts being that the black objects he saw were the guard-boats, which were being drawn closer and closer to him by the ropes that connected them together, which the coiling of his screw had been the cause of the disaster. His boat was capsized and went to the bottom, whither he would have gone too if he had not been hauled out by a boat of one of the Turkish guard-boats and taken prisoner. The greater part of his crew were drowned. The name of this daring young officer was Putskin, and his cool courage was very amusing; for when brought before the commanding officer of the Turkish squadron in a half-drowned condition, he could only exclaim, in excellent English, "Why the devil didn't I blow up that ship?"

Hobart Pasha considers that the perfected Whitehead or Swartzkoff torpedo is the only weapon for active service at sea; but his opinion is that for attack they are of very doubtful efficacy.

I hear it said that during a naval engagement torpedoes can be utilized to a very great extent. In this I am inclined to agree. If torpedoes can accompany squadrons and act independently either against disabled ships or even against ships which might be approached unperceived, there can be no doubt that they would play an important part in a naval engagement. But the difficulty seems to be their remaining constantly at sea in company with a fleet. As the French already are drilling their torpedo-boats to accompany a sea-going squadron; but I have a suspicion that, for different reasons, these boats are constantly obliged to return to port. It must be remembered that a torpedo-boat is built of the lightest material, and is of the finest workmanship. Very little would therefore tend to put her out of order. I have seen a torpedo-boat before a gale, in a gale, and after a gale, at sea; and although I should be sorry to discourage those who have put faith in her capacity as a sea-boat, still I must say that in the last state the boat presented a very dilapidated appearance.

It is admitted that torpedo-boats could be sent from blockading squadrons into an enemy's port, and if the enemy's ships were unprepared could do a vast amount of injury; but further than this Hobart Pasha is at a loss to perceive how they can be utilized. He concludes with the following:—

I would ask my naval friends how they would judge distance at night when firing their torpedoes, and how they propose to approach ships guarded with nets and boats? Remember, also, that ships can cruise with their nets down. The fact is, that what frightens people is the great speed at which they see the devilish-looking torpedo-boat dashing by them. They do not take into consideration the damage that great speed would cause to the torpedo-boat itself, in the event of its meeting any obstacle, or being obliged to stop suddenly. For example, a curious case occurred lately on this coast. A torpedo-boat was obliged to stop suddenly, the result being that her machinery came to utter grief, and three men were killed by the fires being thrown out of the furnaces and on to them; and I repeat that a boat fouling a wire-rope was capsized and sunk, through the sudden check of her great impetus through the water. Taking into consideration all the experiences that I have narrated in this paper, I think that I am justified in saying that fish-torpedo warfare is to a great extent a bugbear, and though not to be entirely despised, may be designated as the "naval scare of the day."

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists, agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

ASSAULTING A VICE-CONSUL IN COURT.

AN extraordinary scene occurred at the Mixed Court, writes a Shanghai paper of the 30th May, the conduct of the magistrate fairly eclipsing anything which has been seen here since the Court was established. The case out of which the occurrence arose was a petty charge of loitering for a felonious purpose brought against three men by a Chinese clerk in the employ of Mr. Cory. The three men, when taken to the police-station, were found to be in possession of likin runners' badges and one likin runner's coat; while one of them was recognised as an old thief who had served two months in the chain gang. The police at first preferred a charge against the men of illegally exercising likin runner's rights in the Settlement; but as there was no direct evidence in support of this charge it was abandoned, and the men were simply charged with loitering. The case was first heard on Wednesday, and was then adjourned for two days. Yesterday, Huang the Acting Magistrate, after putting one or two questions to the prosecutor in a very off-hand manner, said he believed the man was lying, and he should discharge the prisoners. Mr. Giles, who was sitting as Assessor, did not object to the men being dismissed, but said they ought at least to be cautioned and told that they have been acting wrongly, especially as one of them was a convicted thief. Huang, however, in the rudest manner, declined to listen to anything Mr Giles had to say, and made use of language to him of a most disrespectful kind, using the second person instead of the third, as is proper in Chinese, and saying repeatedly, "What business is that of yours?" When Mr Giles referred to one of the prisoners have been a thief, Haung replied, "Dont you believe a thief can repent? Before you were a Vice-Consul you used to be be an interpreter, but nobody knows what you were before that!" Finally he would up by saying, "I tell you again that this matter has nothing whatever to do with you foreigners;" and he emphasised this remark by rapping Mr. Giles sharply on the knuckles with the inky end of a pen which he held in his hand. Mr. Giles knocked the pen out of his Worship's hand, and angrily expostulated with him on his conduct; whereupon the Magistrate, beside himself with rage, jumped up, and shouting out something in Chinese deliberately struck Mr.Giles on the shoulder with his open hand. Mr. Giles, who naturally appeared to find it very difficult to keep his temper under this provocation, hastily left the bench, overturning a small table as he stepped down. Superintendent McEuen, who was seated by the side of the bench watching the case on behalf of the Police, at once informed the Magistrate through the interpreter that he had witnessed the blow, which indeed was to apparent to escape the attention of any person in Court. His Worship then directed that the three prisoners should be detained at the Mixed Court, and Captain McEuen submitted to this, only informing the Magistrate that he should hold him responsible for the production of the men whenever the higher authorities, Consular or Chinese, might require it. There were several other police cases on the charge-sheets for hearing; but Captain MacEuen declined to bring the prisoners forward in the absence of Mr. Giles, and directed the police to take them back to the different stations. The assault committed by the magistrate on Mr. Giles was then entered on the charge-sheet. The matter will of course be taken serious notice of, and we can scarcely doubt that the British authorities will insist on the removal from office of a magistrate who, after constantly proving himself unjust and incompetent, has wound up by disgracing the Bench and shemefully insulting a British Vice-Consul.

GENERAL GORDON MEMORIAL.

ON May 30 the general committee of the Lord Mayor's fund for providing a national memorial to the late General Gordon met at Marlborough House.

On the motion of the Prince of Wales the Lord Mayor was called upon to preside.

The Prince of Wales said: My lords and gentlemen,—It is my painful pleasure (I must make use of that term) to move the first resolution. The last time that I had the pleasure of attending our committee was at the Mansion House, when Mr. Alderman Nottage, then Lord Mayor, occupied the chair. He has been taken from us, and I feel sure that we should all wish that on an occasion of this kind some expression might be made of our deep and sincere regret at his loss, and at the same time to convey some feeling of condolence to his widow. I therefore beg to move "That the members of this committee cannot resume their sittings without placing upon record an expression of their sincere regret at the loss they have sustained by the death of the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Nottage), the chairman and treasurer of the Gordon Memorial Fund, whose assistance has been so valued, and whose keen interest in it was shown in many ways, and that this resolution be forwarded to Lady Nottage and her family, and entered upon their minutes."

The resolution was seconded by Sir Robert Carden, M. P., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Soulsby reported that the fund, after payment of the Khartoum expedition, was £30,000.

The following report was submitted:

The committee have received the following reports, viz., from Colonel Maitland, R. E., and Surgeon-Major Greene (dated Suez, May 4, 1885), and from Major A. O. Green, R. E., of the same date, with a letter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Stephenson, K. C. B., dated Cairo, May 5, and have since carefully considered the information contained therein, of which the recommendations are: (1) That the site offered by the Suez Canal Company is pronounced to be totally unsuitable for an hospital—(1) From its limited and enclosed areas. (2) The proximity of the Arab village. (3) The insalubrious nature of the foreshore of Lake Manzaleh. (4) The general unsanitary condition of the soil, owing to the number of cesspits, which is increasing, with no prospect of relief by sewerage or drainage. (5) The insecure nature of the water-supply and its indifferent quality. And (6) the unfavourable nature of the sanitary statistics. For these reasons the committee are unable to recommend the construction of a hospital on this site proposed. They consider that these objections apply strongly to any other site immediately in the proximity of Port Said.

General Sir John Cowell moved the adoption of the report, and said that, for the reasons stated therein, among others, it was undesirable to proceed any further with the erection of an hospital at Port Said as a national memorial to General Gordon.

Sir Henry Acland, F.R.S., seconded the motion.

The Prince of Wales said: My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highness, and Gentlemen—Before the resolution is put which has been brought forward by Sir John Cowell, and seconded by Sir Henry Acland, I wish to say two or three words. Having at the first meeting—presided over by the late Lord Mayor—moved the first resolution, namely, that it was desirable to commemorate the name of General Gordon, and that a national memorial should be erected in the shape of a large hospital at Port Said, I wish to say that now, after what we have heard both from Sir John Cowell and from Sir Henry Acland, and also from the very able and elaborate reports which we have received from the naval and military authorities at Port Said, I have no other course to adopt but to say I regret deeply that this idea, which originated with Sir Edward Inglefield, cannot be carried out. I am quite sure that it is apparent to everybody that there would be very great and serious disadvantages if we attempted to take the responsibility of building a hospital of that kind at Port Said; and although it may be necessary to build one, as Sir Henry Acland has said, on a smaller scale for the requirements of the sick in their transit through the canal, still it would hardly be considered that such small buildings would adequately represent what we should wish, and what I am quite sure the public would wish, namely, a great memorial to General Gordon. It is, therefore, with great regret that I feel I have no other course to adopt but to withdraw from the original idea of this hospital as a memorial. I can only say that I think we have done right thoroughly to sift the matter, because you will agree with me it would not have been right at once to have abandoned the scheme on hearsay evidence, or until we were fully convinced from the reports that we had received that it would be impossible to build a hospital, and that it would not possess the requirements which we hoped for.

The Duke of Cambridge, having, he said, seconded the original resolution, also expressed his concurrence in the motion, and said it would be a matter for the Prince of Wales to consider with the Lord Mayor what should now be done. No one wished the idea of the national memorial to be given up. They contemplated a great memorial to a great man, and that ought to be established on such a footing, and under such conditions that there could be no mistake about it. What they wanted was a great national memorial, and he was sure that could not be carried out according to the original idea which was suggested to the committee. He thought, therefore, it was quite right that they should adopt the views now put forward.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Cardinal Manning said it seemed to him that the committee had proceeded with the greatest possible prudence, and he thought that the act of that day would conciliate a very large public opinion. It had been weighed and examined by the most competent judges, and the report was one which he believed would carry conviction to all readers. What he had to propose was to this effect: "That the members of this committee be invited to submit in writing any suggestions they may desire to make for the appropriation of the fund, for the consideration of the sub-committee, together with the applications and suggestions already in the hands of the secretary, and that the sub-committee be requested to bring up their recommendations on the subject to this committee at their next meeting."

Lord Napier of Magdala seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Lord Mayor, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Prince of Wales for his kindness in allowing the committee to meet at his residence and for the great interest he had taken in the work.

His Royal Highness having acknowledged the vote of thanks, and the Lord Mayor having also been thanked for presiding, the committee adjourned.

TERRIBLE JUMP FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE American papers received by the last mail contain accounts of the fatal jump of a man named Robert Emmett Odlum from Booklyn Bridge. The *New York World* gives the following account of the incident:—

Tuesday afternoon Odlum sat in a little room in the "Ship" Tavern, surrounded by a group of newly found friends and two or three companions who had journeyed with him from Washington. He was a tall, dark-complexioned sinewy young man, with broad shoulders and stout limbs. His black hair was close-cropped and a stubby black mustache covered his full, firm mouth. His keen gray eyes looked out over a large Roman nose and a firm, square-cut chin. Several friends, in chairs near by, were remonstrating with Odlum. "Gentlemen, I am bound to do it," Odlum replied. "I've come here from Washington to make this jump; it is perfectly easy. All I am afraid of is that the police will stop me and people will say it's a put-up job. Here's the way I will go off." He stood erect on tip-toe, every muscle rigid, his left hand on his thigh and his right arm raised straight above his head. "You see," he explained, "I will reach the water feet first, quite straight, and there would be the least trouble about it."

After a few minutes the party started for the river, Odlum having slipped on trousers and coat over his jumping costume. Down at the Custom-House wharf of the Barge Office lay the tug Chancellor Runyon, and to her came the excursionists, laughing and joking over how neatly Odlum was about to fool the bridge guards. At the wharf there was a long period of waiting. Finally, at 5 o'clock, Paul Boyton came down in a cab, and all went aboaad the tug. At the same moment another expedition was starting from the New York end of the big bridge. Swimmer Odlum drove down in a cab with his pupil. George Cluss, and Boyton's lieutenant Jim Haggzard, to Paddy Ryan's saloon at 239 Broadway. Haggard and Cluss remained in the cab and Odlum hurried inside. A messenger went across the street to the curb beside the Post-Office and hired a boy and his wagon to carry a man across the bridge. Odlum got into the wagon and the other two went ahead in the hack, Cluss wearing a flaring blue shirt. Before the two rigs got well out on the bridge the tug had steamed up almost under the structure. She lay to for a minute, and as the strong stbbides wept her down stream the vigilant policeman above noticed the crowds on the vessel's deck. A young man was perched on the point of the prow scanning the wagon roadway through a pair of marine glasses. The deck was crowded with men who jostled each other for good places as they waved their arms and pointed up at the great arch. Then the police became excited, and a dozen of them climbed down from the footpath to the roadway. They walked up and down the narrow path and carefully examined every vehicle that approached. From the deck of the tug the cry was in a moment raised, "There he comes." A one-horse cab came slowly up the New York approach. Two hundred feet behind was a plain black wagon. As the cab passed the tower two policemen poked their heads in the open windows on either side and saw Jim Haggard in gay costume.

"What are you doing?" asked the officer.

"Oh, I'm only going to jump off the bridge," answered Haggard coolly.

"Then I'll have to take you in," said the officer.

"Oh, no; I'm not committing suicide. I'm only performing a scientific feat," replied Haggard.

While this conversation was going on the small black wagon had crept slowly out to a point about six hundred feet from the tower. Odlum had removed his outer clothing and stood on the platform in the light shirt and trunks. When he saw that the decoys in the cab had secured the intended purpose he laughed heartily.

"Pull up here, boy," he said, and the young man halted the black horse. It was but the work of a moment for the athlete to bound lightly from the wagon to the roadway, and in another moment his head and shoulders showed above the big girder that runs six feet above the parallel to the roadway, from which hangs a lattice-work of wire ropes. Quickly he drew himself up and stood balancing himself, his right hand grasping one of the big guy ropes. A schooner was bearing down against the wind on the strong ebb tide, but just as she neared the bridge she tacked and went about from right under Odlum's feet leaving a clear space beneath. Then the crowds of foot passengers on the bridge raised a shout as they saw the red-clad figure poised on the girder below them. The policemen on the roadway heard the cry and simultaneously rushed towards the man. But they were too late. With a mocking laugh over his left shoulder he lightly sprang off, holding his right hand high and straight above him. His head was bent back on his shoulders and his eyes were turned towards the skies. "There he goes," yelled the crowd, and Henry E. Dixey touched the spring of his stop-watch. Two-thirds of the 125-foot drop to the water Odlum accomplished in a twinkling, his body a straight as a spear. Then his head bent backward and his back arched. Spasmodically his legs drew up. With a desperate sweep downward of the right arm he vainly tried to right himself. In half a second the body struck the water with a splash that was heard for fully 600 feet away. Odlum's back was bent—his head down—like a bow, and although his feet struck water first the concussion must have been awful. The time occupied by the descent was 3½ seconds. He sank out of sight, and the watchers held their breath but in a moment a gleam of red could be seen just beneath the surface of the water and with a ringing hurrah the people above and below cheered the daring swimmer. But he did not hear it. His head drooped far forward, and his body was bent in the shape of a crescent. A rowboat had put off from the Brooklyn side carrying Coroner Dubois. The tug steamed near the floating body and Boyton plunged head foremost towards it, having removed only his coat and vest. He brought the face above the water, but before the clumsy men in the rowboat could have the body aboard a schooner nearly ran down Boyton and his burden.

After a long suspense the limp, death-like mass was pulled into the small boat and was thence taken on board the tug. The forehead of Odlum's back right thigh was torn, black and bleeding, and the whole left side of the back was a mass of black and blue flesh. His eyes were closed, and his head lolled over on his neck. His mouth was blue. The red swimming shirt was slit up the back as if ripped with a keen knife. Paddy Ryan and William Muldoon lifted the limp body and carried it inside to the cook's galley. It was placed on the bare floor, and at once the men began to slap his hands, chafe his temples and pour brandy between the parted blue lips. The tug put about and ran down the harbour below Governor's Island "to avoid a crowd at the wharf" Capt. Boyton said. Willing hands brought mattresses and blankets to support the bruised mass of flesh, and the efforts at resuscitation were unremitting. When, after ten minutes of hard work, Jim Dunn stuck his head out of the door and said, "He has winked his eyes," a mighty cheer went up. Mr. H. B. Robertson, of Washington, who had come on to see the performance, worked on one side of the limp body and Paddy Ryan on the other. With a great, choking gasp, the injured man began to breathe. A faint line of bright-red blood stained his lips. It told the story of death. He had burst a blood-vessel and nothing could save him.

Suddenly Odlum cast off his blanket covering, grasped his friend's arm and rose to a sitting position. Then he gave Robertson a hard push.

"Don't you know me, Bob?" asked Robertson.

"Yes, you are Robe rtson," Odlum muttered, in a faint, husky voice, and sank back. In a moment he rallied again and sat up. "Did I make the jump?" he asked, with a bewildered look on his pale cheeks.

"Yes, you did," was the answer.

"A good jump?"

"Yes, you did it nobly."

"Good, Robertson, good! Oh, my God, my back is killing me!" he groaned, and again fell back exhausted. Then followed a terrible scene. In his agony the powerful man writhed in a degree that taxed all of Ryan's strength to hold him. Strong convulsions distorted his features, and again and again the red stain came to his lips.

"Do you want brandy, Bob?" asked his friend. For answer the dying man shook his head and pushed away the bottle. His chin dropped on his breast and he spoke no more.

The tug had again changed its course, and was now making for Old Slip wharf. Muldoon sprang on the stringpiece and ran to the First Precinct Police Station to summon an ambulance. It was 6.10 o'clock. There was but little life left in Odlum. He gasped convulsively a few more times and then his fingers began to grow blue and shrunken. Just as the ambulance came galloping down the pier at 6.30 o'clock the man shuddered and his eyelids half closed. The doctors were too late. He was beyond help. Ambulance Surgeon Hathaway leaped down into the vessel and made his way to the corpse. For a few minutes he bent over it and then placed his ear over the heart. He raised his head sadly and said: "Poor fellow, he's gone." Reverent hands folded the fast stiffening limps and a blanket was thrown over them.

Dr. Hathaway said: "I think death ensued from the rupture of some organ, produced by the concussion."

Dr. Conway said there would have to be a post-mortem examination to determine the cause of death. The friends protested, but at 3·30 o'clock Dr. Conway, assisted by Deputy Coroners Dr. W. A. Jenkins and Dr. Justin Harold, with another physician, Dr. S. G. Korz, began the investigation. When they had finished Deputy Coroner Conway wrote the permit for removal.

"The nature of the injuries," he told a *World* reporter, "was like that which would be found in a man crushed to death by caving in of a sand bank. Odlum was simply mangled to death. The concussion of his body upon the water pressed together all the internal organs so as to rupture the left lung, liver, spleen, and kidneys. Five of his ribs were fractured on the left side by the terrible fall on his back: the first high up on the chest, the others irregularly down the side and back. The man was in no condition to take the jump, anyhow. His stomach was full of undigested food with a faint trace of alcohol. It is said that he ate only a slight meal in the morning. His anxiety must have been so great, then, as to almost paralyze the digestive organs. Odlum, although apparently in perfect physical condition, was far from it. There was a slight tuberculous deposit on the apex of the right lung and the right kidney was badly encysted. The left kidney showed slight fatty degeneration, but three healed-up scars on the liver showed where that organ had been ruptured before. He would not probably have lived past the age of fifty, notwithstanding his great physical strength. His muscular development was most excellent. Strange to say, his spine was without injury."

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S MISSION.

A CENTRAL News telegram from Amsterdam says that the *Daghlad* on June 4 published a communication from its correspondent at Cape Town which contains a despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson to Lord Derby, dated the first of April, enclosing Sir Charles Warren's report on affairs in Bechuanaland. Sir Hercules Robinson says:—

"It is not possible for Sir Charles Warren to have any personal knowledge of the circumstances which he relates. The account given by him is similar to what I have already myself heard from Mr. Mackenzie, and, having had an opportunity of hearing both sides, I am unable to admit its correctness." Further on Sir Hercules observes that it is of no importance to ascertain whether Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Mackenzie acted with greater wisdom, but Mr. Rhodes's agreement having been made when no imperial military force was available, and approved by the Home Government, Sir Hercules thinks its repudiation now would justify accusation of bad faith.

Sir Charles Warren's report, which is dated the 20th of March, recapitulates the story of the two agreements made by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Rhodes, the main facts of which are already known.

Sir Charles condemns the Rhodes agreement, which he says renders a just solution of Stellaland affairs a most difficult matter—simply giving to a band of marauders what they asked. Mr. Rhodes and Captain Bower, the deputy Commissioners, have, he maintains, resuscitated the Stellaland Republic flag and officials. For six months the loyal people of Stellaland have been cowed and coerced by this foreign Government, whose principal acts have been intimidation and attempts to crush the loyalty of the people. The people of Stellaland protested against Mr. Rhodes negotiating with Mr. Niekerk at all. Sir Charles Warren adds:—"I can find no reason why these troubles should have been brought on Stellaland; and I am quite unable to comprehend why Mr. Rhodes should have been placed in a position independent to me and my work, it being quite impracticable to separate Stellaland from the rest of Bechuanaland. I have noticed with much concern that your Excellency has somewhat supported Mr. Rhodes in his action in Stellaland. I beg to state most emphatically that it will be next to impossible for her Majesty's Special Commissioner to do substantial justice in the very difficult and complicated cases which occur in Bechuanaland if he does not receive the cordial support and assistance of the High Commissioner. I have also to point out that there is great danger that the money spent on this expedition will be entirely thrown away with the interested policy of colonial politician is permitted to make away against the imperial policy."

MODERN MIRACLES.

A SERIES of remarkable meetings is being held in one of the large rooms at the Agricultural Hall in connection with what is known as the International Faith Healing Conference. It is the doctrine of those who have convened this gathering that the gospel of Christ is able to bring entire holiness to believers, and the salvation of the body from disease as well as of the soul from sin. They accept literally the words of the ancient precept prescribing the anointing with oil and the prayer of faith as the means of saving the sick. The Rev. W. Boardman and Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Baxter, Mr. Tod, the Rev. Dr. Schenck, a Swiss Evangelist, several American ministers, laymen, and ladies, have taken part in the meetings. On Wednesday there was a very solemn and impressive function—a service of anointing. Leading the way for this ceremonial a number of addresses had been given on the gift of the Holy Spirit. The hall was crowded, in the seats fronting the platform were a large number of the halt, the lame, and the blind, reclining many of them on exceptional couches and bath chairs. Altogether it was a very extraordinary scene. In the midst of complete silence Mr. Boardman and Mrs. Baxter, accompanied by four gentlemen and ladies respectively, left the platform, and passed down the rows of invalids and others, in all about 250 in number, waiting to be anointed. They touched the head of each with oil, the assistants following, and "laying on hands." Then the whole congregation joined in reciting the opening verses of the 102nd Psalm, beginning, "Hear my prayer, Oh Lord, and let my cry come unto Thee." Next to the ceremony of anointing, the principal feature of these meetings has been the reception of testimony from persons who declare that they have been healed by faith. At the beginning of yesterday afternoon's service some most gratifying results were announced. A married woman named Cleaver, from Birmingham, who had, she stated, been su

FOR SALE,—CHAMPAGNES.

WACHTER & CO.'S "Royal Charter."
MOET & CHANDON'S Extra Superior.
PERINET & FILS' "Cuvee Reservee"
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S "Dry Monopole.'
CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S 1880." Excelsior."

Apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

SHERRIES.

Cash Rs.	a		Credits. Rs.	a.
17	2	Pale Medium Dry ; an Excellent Wine for General use.....Black Cap	18	0
21	0	Vino de Pasto ; Remarkably Soft and Dry.....Green Cap	22	0
22	0	Manzanilla, Pure Natural.....Yellow Cap	23	0
25	11	Imperial Oloroso ; very Dry and Fragrant.....Purple Cap	27	0
29	8	Amoroso ; a Rich Nutty Dessert Wine.....Red Cap	31	0
36	2	Amontillado Fino ; very choice.....White Cap	38	0

Our Sherries consist of direct shipments from the Choicest Stock in Jera de la Fontera, Spain, and will thus compare favourably with spurious so-called "Sherry," too much of which has of late years found its way into our Market.

On a purchase of three cases and upwards of one or different Brands, we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the rupee, off our Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices: —

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 850. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way ; of course the action and mechanism will wear ; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture ; the external casing of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name ; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
" " in solid Ebonized " ... ... " 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes ; —full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

CLARETS.

WE beg to invite attention to a careful selection of bottled CLARETS at prices ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 28 per dozen bottles ; and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 per doz Pints. The Assortment consists of great diversity of character, and being all particularly adapted to the requirements of the Indian Market, it will be apparent to Purchasers, that it affords both Connoisseurs and General Consumers an opportunity of making Selections suitable to their respective requirements.

Per Dozen Bottles. Rs.	a			Per Dozen Pints. Rs.	a.
9	0	Petit Medoc.	...Good useful household Wine	5	0
9	8	Medoc Superior.	...Soft and Excellent value	5	8
10	0	St. Julien	Light Breakfast Wines (recommended).	6	0
12	0	St. Estephe		7	0
12	8	St. Emmillion		7	8
13	0	Chateau de France	Favorite	7	8
15	0	Margaux	Breakfast Wines.	8	8
16	0	Haut Canon	(strongly recommended).	9	0
17	0	Mouton Rothschild.	...Soft and Fully matured	9	8
20	0	Chateau Leoville	Magnificent Bouquet.	11	0
23	0	Chateau Lafitte	(strongly recommended) } Rich after Dinner Wines...	12	8
26	0	Chateau La Rose	Light and soft with	14	0
28	0	Chateau Margaux	Beautiful Aroma.	16	0

BARTON AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JUNE,

CONTAINS

THE NEW TIME TABLE OF THE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WHICH COMES INTO FORCE FROM THE 15TH INSTANT,

AND

TIME TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS :

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR May 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSAL DIRECTORY—
Depart. to Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ir dore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Chlian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
ombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nardgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Moughyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozuffepore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagine Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Assergidhur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemach.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secund erabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugs hal, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggry Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
Scale of PALANQUIN FARES.

AGENTS :

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON.....	G Street, 30 Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludate, Circus E. C., Proctor & Co 428, Oxford-street.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai		
DHOLERA.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging. E. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Comptroller-General.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is Kept. and I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support. R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon A. M. D.

Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging. H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colonel, 7th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 30 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is by far the best I have ever stayed at. T. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good. R. M. DANE, R.G.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging. C. WEBSTER, Lieut-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay. ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kircaldy, Scotland.

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.

FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15	0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings,	pair 2	4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet	0	8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4	8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30	0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16	4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33	0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33	0
Flannel Shirts	each 8	8	Gent's Undervests	each 2	0
Cellulid Collars	each 0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3	0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5	0
Overland Trunks	22	0	Hag Straps	Rs. 1-4 to 7	8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21	0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20	0	Money Belts	each 2	8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS.

NEAR DUDLEY, ENGLAND.

NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING

"NETHERTON BEST" IRON.

HAVING reason to believe that considerable quantities of Common Bar Iron are sold in the Indian Market as of our manufacture, and that a few Bars of the genuine Brand are being mixed with the bulk in order to mislead buyers, we hereby beg to intimate that all Bars of our well-known make of Iron are branded "NETHERTON BEST," and that this Iron can always be supplied by certain recognised Merchants, AND IN BOMBAY BY Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

N. HINGLEY & SONS.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and Inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchocle, Inlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily or many Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists.

For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

Twenty Years' Crucial Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials, from all Parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively that DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE IS THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY on Earth that CURES, with absolute CERTAINTY, Brain, and Nerve Diseases, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Memory, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Taint, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of manhood.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energize the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity or Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE This elegant Phosphatic combination being a natural vitalising Restorative Food for the Brain and Nerves, Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Business Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons. Since its introduction into India and other tropical and sub-tropical countries, the most favourable testimony has been received, evidencing its extreme value in Nervous Prostration, Lassitude, Bilious Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.

PHOSPHODYNE Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers"—T. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplies the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M.D.
"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.
"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.
"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces appetite and a healthy digestion. "The Brain, Heart and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

PHOSPHODYNE "In my treatment of pulmonary (lung) disease, I have found no medicine produce any such favourable results as Phosphodyne; in impregnates the Blood with its Electrical properties, and revives the exhausted frame; it increases the flesh and strength, the vivacity, and cheerfulness of spirits such as no other medicine ever did before."—H.M. SWEET, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne or Vitalo Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness. I feel either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—Col. J. B. STEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

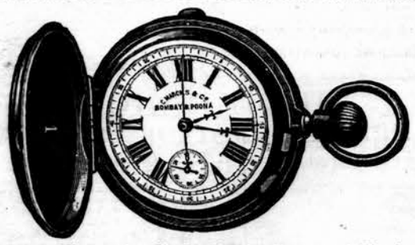
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA 1, East-street. **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.	Repair	

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS. &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

FREEMAN'S

CURES: FEVERS, Paroxysmal, Continued & Dengue; RHEUMATISM, SUNSTROKE, WINDSTROKE, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA.

TRADE MARK

ORIGINAL

CURES: AGUE, Ardent and Dengue FEVERS, CRAMP, COLIC, SNAKE BITES, GOUT, NEURALGIA, & PRICKLY HEAT.

CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK

Sold everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 6, & Rs. 10.

Full particulars as to use, &c., are published in this and the other leading Indian Papers on the 1st of every month.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA AND THE ASIATIC EMPIRE,
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

DEKHO! HAVE YOU TRIED

YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

When the Col. Sahib asked what there was for Khana, the Khitmatghar answered, "Acha Khanah Sahib, Morghee Cutlets aur Yorkshire Relish."

It is just what you want to enable you to relish your food in India, especially in hot weather and when camping out.
With either Cold or Hot Meat, Poultry, &c., it is incomparable!
If you go to England, you will find it is the most popular Sauce of the day.
Over 6,000,000 Bottles sold Annually!
Instruct your Khansamah to obtain it, and you will be delighted with the piquancy of the Soups, Stews, Curries, Bhat and Morghee Cutlets.
The Bawarchi uses, and prefers Yorkshire Relish to all other Sauces.

SOLD BY ALL STORES & RETAIL MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

IN BOTTLES AT 6d., 1s., & 2s. EACH.

It is one of the most celebrated of the well-known Household Specialties of

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., OF LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—used by every class in India.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—a household word in every Bungalow & Camp.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—known all over the Indian Empire.

Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes most delicious.

The most cultivated culinary connoisseurs in India have awarded the palm to the YORKSHIRE RELISH, on the ground that neither its strength nor its piquancy is overpowering, and that its invigorating zest by no means impairs the normal flavour of the dishes to which it is added. Employed either *au naturel* as a fillip to Chops, Steaks, Game, Salads, or Cold Meats, or used in combination by a skilful Bawarchi in concocting Soups, Stews, Ragouts, Curries, or Gravies for Fish and made dishes.

Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India: F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, and RANGOON.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow. Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883, where some Fifty Exhibitors were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL
for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition,
AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

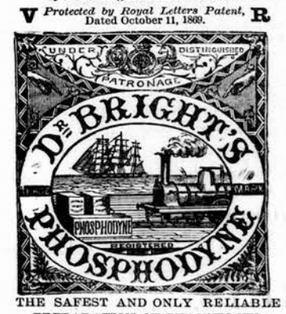
NOTICES.

USE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP — THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE — AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP — TABLETS 6½ BOXES 1/6

PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER
W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.



THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flash will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NOTICES.

Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Awarded The Gold Medal
International Health
Exhibition, London, 1884
The Only Gold Medal in
Also, [Class 15.
The Gold Medal,
International Exhibition,
Crystal Palace, London, 1884
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
To be obtained of all dealers
Throughout India, Ceylon,
The Straits
And other Tropical Countries
Wholesale only of the
Inventors and Patentees,
J. ELLWOOD & SONS. LONDON.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a "few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.